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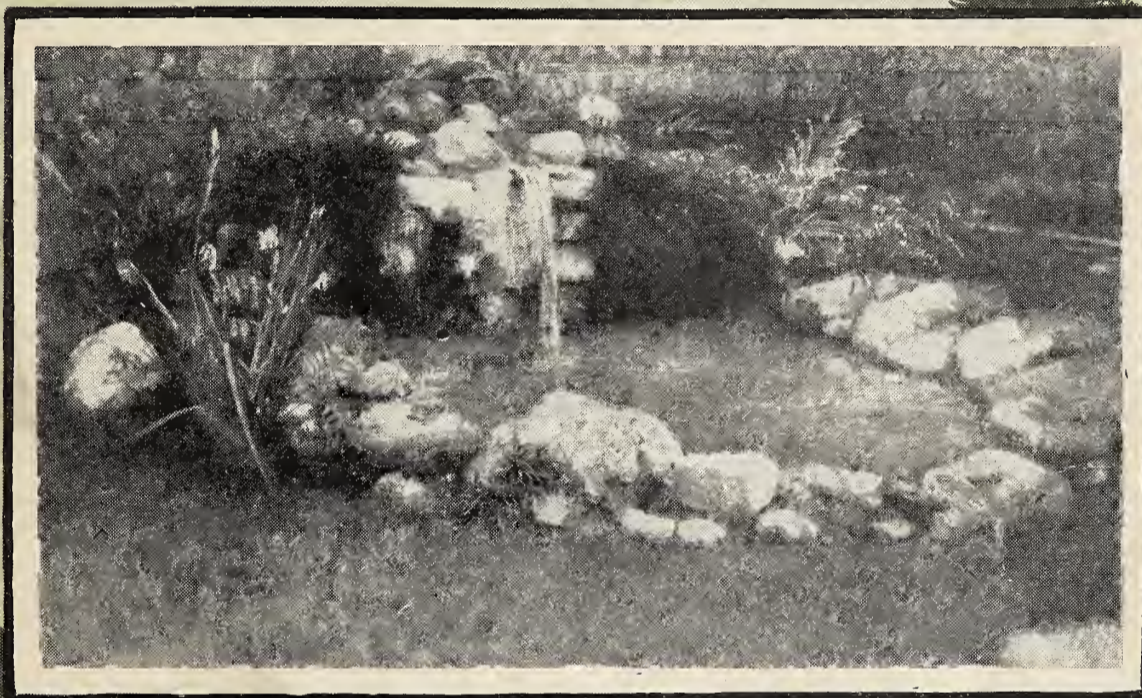
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U. S. Department of Agriculture

PIONEER NURSERY of MONROVIA



MONROVIA
CALIFORNIA

PERRY

Catalog and Prices of
Deciduous, Citrus *and* Tropical Trees
Berries, Nuts, Shrubs, Vines
Ornamental Trees, Roses
Flowering Plants

*Together with Instructions for Planting
and Care, Proper Locations, Seasons of
Planting, Helpful Hints for Growing*

1878-1924

Forty seven years of nursery and
landscape experience is at your
disposal — cheertully

PIONEER NURSERY of MONROVIA

A. J. CASEBEER, Pres. A. S. JOHNSON, Sec'y-Treas. GEO. H. JACKSON, Nursery Mgr.
OFFICE AND SALESYARD, OPPOSITE SANTA FE DEPOT
TELEPHONE MAIN 421 MONROVIA, CALIFORNIA

A WORD TO OUR CUSTOMERS

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

THE INFORMATION CAREFULLY COMPILED HERE WILL SAVE YOU MUCH MISUNDERSTANDING, CONFUSION, UNCERTAINTY, DAMAGE AND LOSS.

ORDERS

Please use the order sheet sent with this catalogue. Be sure to fill out the spaces, giving your Post Office Address, also, stating how you wish your plants shipped; whether by parcel post, express or freight, giving express or freight offices. If in doubt as to the best way to ship, ask us to use our best judgment. Also state whether we shall substitute if out of the size or variety wanted. We always label substitutes with their correct names—see "Substitution" below. Order early. Many varieties are always sold out early in the season.

Note: The Pioneer Nursery books all orders with the understanding that same shall be void should injury befall the stock from flood, drought, frost or any other cause beyond its control.

DELIVERIES

Many requests are received for delivery of deciduous fruit trees in the fall. This is seldom possible because many varieties do not complete their growth or ripen their wood until late in December and some years there are no early frosts to cause the leaves to drop. Therefore digging is seldom completed until early in January. There is no advantage in fall planting of fruit trees in California. January and February are the best months to plant, March almost as good, especially under irrigation. There is a decided advantage in planting evergreen ornamental trees and shrubs in the fall, however, except those likely to be injured by frost. They make a good root growth while the ground is still warm, and have the benefit of the entire amount of the winter rains. Plant ornamentals early.

We endeavor to make shipments and deliveries promptly. During the rush season, from Jan. 1, to April 15, the orders come so fast that there may be a few days delay. Inquiries always courteously answered. A few days delay seldom makes any difference with the plants. If you must have your plants immediately during the rush season—come and get them. We send hundreds of autos away loaded every week.

We deliver retail orders within 25 miles of Monrovia free, by truck on our regular trips to each locality. This includes Los Angeles proper and Hollywood, but not Santa Monica, Long Beach or other beach cities. For further distances or special trips a small charge is made, seldom covering the cost to us.

TERMS, PRICES AND QUANTITIES

Prices are cash. Please send cash with order when goods are shipped. Orders delivered by truck are payable on delivery. If longer terms of payment are desired, please arrange to that effect with our office when order is placed. For advance orders of fruit trees, 20% deposit at time order is placed is required to hold the stock. Orders to be sent parcel post should include an additional 10% to 20% of the amount to pay postage—any surplus will be refunded.

Small assorted orders are figured at rates given for single trees—each. Ten assorted varieties all of one class such as ten different apples will be figured at rate for ten—but not ten of mixed classes, such as peaches, pears, figs, etc. Five trees all of one variety such as five Hale peaches, figured at ten rate. Twenty-five assorted trees all of one class, such as apples, may be figured at 100 rates, but not 25 of assorted classes.

For family orchards where many varieties are wanted prices may be figured at the each rate, and for orders of 30 or more assorted trees we will allow a 5% discount; for 50 or more assorted trees, 10% discount. This discount applies only to deciduous fruit trees, and to cash with order only. Fifty trees will occupy about one-half an acre.

SUBSTITUTIONS

Please state whether we may substitute a similar variety if out of kind ordered. We can often furnish as good, sometimes new or improved kinds unfamiliar to our customers, even better than the original selection. We always correctly label all trees sent, and invoice with name of variety sent. Where no instructions are given as to substitution we reserve the right to substitute under the above conditions. We never knowingly label a tree incorrectly, change the name of a tree or substitute without notifying the purchaser of the fact. We never substitute on large orders without advising our customers in advance.

PACKING

All trees and plants carefully labeled and securely packed in the best manner to secure safe shipments. We make no charge for packing retail orders, except extra heavy, tall or bushy trees or plants, requiring extra covering or large crates or boxes. These are always subject to a charge at cost to us.

To dealers or agents who receive wholesale prices or discounts, packing is always charged, at cost.

SHIPPING FACILITIES

We are well located for making shipments, our nursery being just opposite the Santa Fe Depot in Monrovia, with both freight and express offices at our door. In addition we have the Southern Pacific and the Pacific Electric freight service, additional express service via the Pacific Electric, and Parcel Post. If no instruction as to method of shipment is given we use our best judgment as to the route which will be safest and most economical to our customers.

All goods travel at purchaser's risk and expense. In case stock arrives damaged, or in dry or bad condition, notify and call the attention of your agent to the damage at once, when receiving stock; if possible have him note this, or do it yourself, on freight bill or express receipt, when paying transportation charges. Make claim for adjustment against the transportation company. Always state to what point you want orders shipped and if any special requirements, give explicit directions for marking packages. For local truck deliveries give careful directions for finding the place.

All shipments and all truck deliveries carry an inspection certificate signed by the Horticultural Inspector of this district. A copy of the invoice is also mailed to the Horticultural Commissioner of the county to which stock is shipped if outside of Los Angeles County; also to state officials of other states if required by their regulations.

In case any portion or item of a shipment is held up by an inspector same may be cleaned at our expense provided the cost will not exceed the price of the articles. In any case the customer is advised to receive that portion of a shipment not held up, and the rejected item will be adjusted by us on notification.

Notice should be sent immediately of any trouble over inspection, by wire if the value of the shipment and perishable character of stock held warrant it. Do not return stock until we authorize return, but see that stock is watered and kept in good condition, as we can only allow credit if stock is returned to us in good live condition.

GUARANTEE

The Pioneer Nursery will exercise every care to send out only healthy, well grown, thrifty, living trees when they leave our nursery, clean and free from dangerous insects and diseases, passing horticultural inspection before shipment, well and carefully packed.

It is mutually agreed between the purchaser and the Pioneer Nursery that should any stock not prove true to name the Pioneer Nursery shall not be liable for any greater amount than the sum paid for such stock, or that said stock may be replaced by mutual agreement.

There is no guarantee expressed or implied, that trees will live and grow. This is dependent upon the care, correct planting and after treatment, as well as upon weather conditions, soil, watering and many other factors beyond our control. Therefore, we do not guarantee trees to grow except by especial agreement, when an extra price is charged for such insurance. In the absence of such a contract, we do not guarantee to replace trees free of charge.

However, to encourage planting and as a matter of liberal treatment, if instructions contained in "Hints on Transplanting Trees," are carefully followed, we will agree to make replacements on deciduous trees which fail to live,—at half the purchase price.

If any tree appears to be in poor condition when received, notice should be given immediately, preferably in writing, so we can give your claim the proper investigation and allowance.

Notice: Fresh balled trees and plants will often lose their foliage and even die back at the top, especially in the larger sizes. We cannot allow claims for replacement such as these, where the stock shows that it will eventually recover.

ERRORS AND SHORTAGES

Customers are requested to notify us at once of any errors or shortages, or stock in poor condition, so that we may rectify it at once. All claims must be made within one week after receipt of shipment, otherwise it will be assumed that the goods are satisfactory and in accordance with the invoice.

REFERENCES

Orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied by cash or satisfactory reference. No goods sent C. O. D. to unknown parties unless accompanied by one-fourth cash.

Address all communications to

PIONEER NURSERY OF MONROVIA

MONROVIA, CALIFORNIA

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING DECIDUOUS TREES

The situation of the orchard having been decided upon, the ground should be deeply plowed, subsoiled and thoroughly pulverized. The holes should be dug at least a foot larger in every direction than actually required by the roots when spread out in their natural position. In many soils, especially heavy soils or those with hard pan, it is advisable to dynamite the holes. This is always best done while dry, and should never be done in sticky or clay soils if very damp. Water should be run into dynamited holes before planting the tree, otherwise it may settle too deep. Immediately before planting, be sure to examine the roots carefully, and cut away to a smooth surface all bruised, lacerated and broken roots and rootlets with a sharp knife. When the trees are received they should be immediately unpacked and the roots laid in a trench and well covered with soil, which should then be thoroughly wet down. If delayed in transit, thereby becoming dry and suffering from exposure—the bark showing signs of shrivelling—it is a good plan to immerse the trees in a tank over night, and the following day bury root and top completely in damp soil for a few days, until they become normal, and may be safely planted out. Never put manure and especially fresh manure in contact with the roots of any tree. If you use manure at all be sure it is well rotted and then thoroughly mixed with earth, and it is better even then not to put it directly on the roots. For fresh manure dig the hole extra deep, put in the manure, cover it with 3 or 4 inches of earth and plant the tree above that. Be sure to water plentifully to avoid air spaces and drying out at the roots. In planting, the top soil should be broken down into the hole and worked carefully in between every root and fiber, filling up every crevice, that every root may be in contact with the soil, and the whole made quite firm as the filling up progresses. The tree, when planted, may, in light soils, stand from two to three inches deeper than it did in the nursery; but in heavy clay or wet ground, it is advisable to have it stand at the same height as it was before transplanting. When the hole is nearly filled in, plenty of water should be run into the hole to settle and wash the soil around the roots. The earth should be packed very firmly around the roots as it is disastrous to allow the air to enter.

The ground should be kept loose and free from weeds. It is advantageous to spread around the tree for a distance of two or three feet each way a mulch of rough manure or litter, which conserves the moisture and prevents the ground from drying out and baking. We recommend

that the trunks of trees be whitewashed to protect them from sunburn; also the use of tree protectors or tree wraps. These may be home-made from folded newspapers or building paper, but they may be purchased from us at a cost of 1½ to 2½c each and are much more easily applied and last much longer. They protect the trees from rabbits, from sunburn and in a measure from borers.

If the location is subject to high winds, plant with largest branches towards the prevailing wind, and lean the tree slightly in that direction.

We advise pruning directly after planting. If strong winds prevail, prune with the upper bud pointing against the wind. Unbranched trees should be cut back to 18 to 30 inches if planted in orchard; for dooryard or other situations they may be left taller. Ordinarily about two-thirds of the top should be removed from all branched trees, but this must be done according to the best judgment of the operator, as no definite rule can be given, the object being to secure a well-balanced head. The leading shoot is usually cut back to make a good branching form. Unbranched figs, persimmons and walnuts are usually not pruned until the second year. Grapes should be trimmed to one stem and this cut back to 6 inches, except on extra large vines.

TREES AND PLANTS WITH LEAVES

BALLED OR IN POTS OR CANS

Plants or trees established, that is, grown for some time and well rooted,—in pots or cans, are by far the safest to plant. They are usually not so well shaped, so bushy or so well colored as plants balled from the ground. They may, however, eventually make equally as good specimens, as they are ready to make a quick growth; whereas a freshly balled plant suffers a shock and a set back. Purchasers must choose between safety and quick growth on one hand, and size and looks on the other. Established plants, if the container is removed with care, very seldom die or suffer in any way. Fresh balled plants on the other hand, are subject to considerable loss.

Lift balled plants carefully, placing the hands or arms under the ball, and do not attempt to handle it very wet or soft. Never lift by the stem or top. Do not use fresh manure near the fresh planted ball, pack earth firmly and solidly around the ball. Never remove the burlap or the ropes or strings with which it is tied. All will rot away in a few weeks and offer no

obstruction to the new roots. After planting firmly the string may be cut at the base of the tree. Always stake and tie all tall, heavy or slender trees or shrubs, as they may become loosened by the wind, especially after watering. Water plentifully and regularly, especially in hot weather. Balled trees with much foliage are helped by shading wherever possible, when transplanted in warm weather. Many evergreen trees and shrubs require a partial defoliating, and some kinds an entire removal of foliage, for successful balling. Where possible, sprinkling the foliage and entire tops several times a day if a very hot spell should occur, will often help to make an evergreen tree pull through.

TIME OF PLANTING

Deciduous trees and plants, berries and dormant stock of all kinds may be planted at any time after the season's growth is completed and the wood has hardened. Plants should always be bare of leaves, except strawberries, and if the leaves have not dropped naturally, or have begun to start growth late in the spring, they

For Pruning Older Trees—See Next Page.

should be defoliated by hand. December is early enough to start planting, and as rains are usually late in Southern California, and a full selection of trees are not available until after January 1st, we strongly recommend January or February as the best months to plant deciduous trees. March planting is often successful, but the risk is greater. In April there is usually a large per cent loss and May is decidedly too late, and we cannot entertain any claims for loss of deciduous trees purchased in April or May, but make a special discount for stock bought during those months. The above does not apply to plants or trees in balls or cans, or to evergreen or citrus stock, which may be planted at any time, and we especially recommend the planting of balled citrus trees late in the season, and with proper attention to watering they may be planted with better success in August than in December or January. This also applies to palms and other tropical plants, and planting need not cease with the advent of warm weather, only the class set out should be changed. To insure success, water often and abundantly the first season.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

Varieties.	Distance Apart Each Way.
Standard Apples.....	25 to 30 feet
Standard Pears.....	20 to 24 feet
Strong-growing Cherries.....	20 to 24 feet
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 to 20 feet
Standard Plums and Prunes.....	20 to 24 feet
Peaches and Nectarines.....	20 to 24 feet
Apricots	24 to 30 feet

Varieties.	Distance Apart Each Way.
Almonds	24 to 30 feet
Walnuts	40 to 50 feet
Grapes	7 to 10 feet
Currants and Gooseberries.....	4 by 6 feet
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet
Strawberries for field culture.....	1 to 1½ by 4 to 5 feet
Strawberries for garden culture.....	1 to 2 feet

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART

Distance Apart Each Way	Square Method	Equilateral Triangle Method	Distance Apart Each Way	Square Method	Equilateral Triangle Method
1 foot	43,560	50,300	15 feet	193	222
2 feet	10,890	12,375	16 feet	170	195
3 feet	4,840	5,889	18 feet	134	154
4 feet	2,722	3,130	20 feet	109	125
5 feet	1,742	2,011	22 feet	90	104
6 feet	1,210	1,387	24 feet	75	86
7 feet	807	928	25 feet	69	70
8 feet	680	785	30 feet	48	55
9 feet	537	620	35 feet	35	40
10 feet	435	502	40 feet	27	31
12 feet	302	348	50 feet	18	20
14 feet	222	256			

Rule. Square Method. Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre, (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Rule. Equilateral Triangle Method. Divide the number required to the acre "square method" by the decimal .886. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method.

ABOUT WEIGHTS AND SHIPPING

The question of freight charges to distant points is a matter of serious consideration to such customers, and we are therefore submitting a few figures to give a clearer insight into the subject.

The general run of deciduous fruit trees, either in bales or cases, average about as follows: 6 to 8 ft., 2 pounds each; 4 to 6 ft., 1½ pounds; 3 to 4 ft., 1 pound each; 2 to 3 ft., one-half of a pound each. Grape-vines, one-third of a pound each.

Deciduous ornamental trees from 6 to 8 ft. and up to 12 to 15 ft., 3 to 6 pounds each.

Potted plants in from 3- to 6-inch pots, packed in boxes, weigh from 4 to 12 pounds each.

Citrus trees, balled, packed in boxes, 40 pounds each, and with naked roots, 3 pounds each.

Palms, packed in boxes, with ball of earth, 2- 3-ft. plants, 40 pounds, and gradually increasing to 110 pounds each on 5- to 6-ft. plants.

Grape cuttings 14 to 16 inches long, 80 pounds to the thousand cuttings, in either bales or boxes.

Eucalyptus, cypress, about 100 to the flat, 50 pounds per flat; hedge plants from 50 to 100 to the box, according to size, 50 pounds per flat.

Stock in cans, pints and quarts, 3 to 5 pounds each, gallon cans 6 to 14 pounds, 5 gallon cans 40 to 65 pounds, 8 to 10 gallon cans 75 to 125 pounds each.

Balled and burlapped trees range in weight according to size, approximately as follows:
2 ft., 35 to 50 lbs.; 3 ft., 40 to 60 lbs.; 4 ft., 50 to 85 lbs.; 5 ft., 75 to 120 lbs.; and larger size according.

CONSULT US

Many problems confront the prospective planter, especially those who are newcomers to California. The Pioneer Nursery has been in the business of growing things for 48 years; experimenting, comparing, and observing the behavior, growth and results of all varieties of both fruits and ornamental plants. Besides our own individual experience we have the reports of our many customers, whose varied environments and locations comprise all the conditions likely to be met with throughout Southern California; and give a basis for a comprehensive survey of the likes and dislikes, the strong points and weaknesses of each particular plant, or variety of fruit.

All this accumulated experience is at your service—FREE.
It has been said that advice which costs nothing is worth just what it costs. We are not going to set a value on our advice, but we expect to get our return from our satisfied customers. We are still serving some whose first purchases were made over 40 years ago.

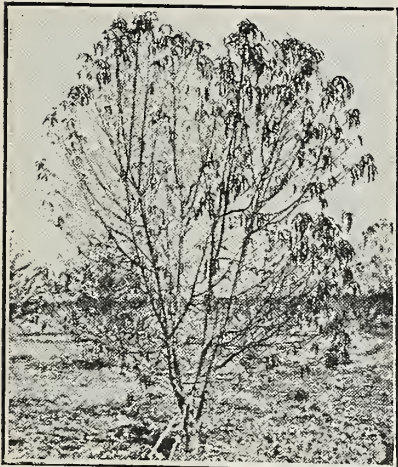
Besides the decision as to the original planting, the inexperienced grower finds new perplexities arising in the growth and care of his trees and plants. Pruning, watering, insect enemies and disease, all present their problems. We are glad to help here also, and can nearly always supply what is required to meet the emergency in each case.

WE THANK YOU FOR ASKING

BEFORE



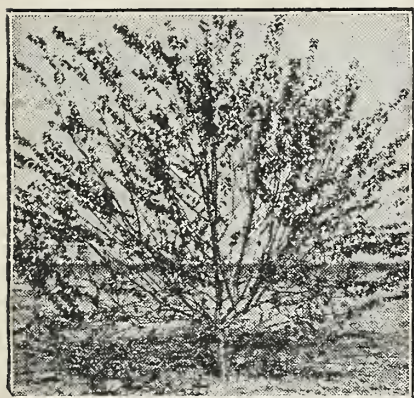
Summer Growth



3-Year Peach



Well Spread



Young Apricot



8-Year Grape

PRUNING

Our "Hints on Planting" cover most of the necessary instructions for pruning young trees when set out. Briefly they may be either cut back to a single stem about 20 to 30 inches high, or they may be tipped back if already branched into desirable form, the main branches selected to form the framework of the tree and the other unnecessary branches removed. The branches left should be cut back to a bud pointing in the direction in which the main growth is desired as usually the topmost bud makes the strongest growth.

The pictures on this page will probably explain the pruning in later years better than can be done by words. These pictures illustrate the main principles of the "Long Pruning System" which is now recommended by most of the authorities, although sometimes modifications of this system are necessary according to the requirements of different varieties of trees, or special conditions of soil, climate and moisture.

The pictures on the left show the tree before pruning. Those on the right show the same tree after pruning. The first picture is a peach tree in its second summer and illustrates the method of summer pruning.

Thin out the unnecessary branches and small growth, leaving the permanent branches to form the main frame-work of the tree. Do not prune heavily or remove too many leaves in summer.

The next winter the main branches are worked over, as in the second pair of pictures. Any large unnecessary branches removed and the smaller fruitbearing branches thinned out, leaving them spaced at proper intervals, the object being to allow sunshine and air to penetrate freely all through the tree. Thinning of the fruit is particularly necessary with this system, but the returns if properly carried out, are both larger fruit and more of it. The results of comparative tests with the Long Pruning System and the old Heading Back system where each was conducted as it should be, have shown an increase averaging from 20 to 40% in quantity of choice fruit.

The third pictures illustrate this method of pruning as continued with older trees. There is still an opening up and thinning out. The open center with sun reaching the middle of the tree induces new growth of short young branches near the base of the larger limbs. These short young branches on heavy vigorous limbs bear the best fruit and are very convenient for picking. Each year these young branches are gone over and thinned out, not headed back, but the unnecessary ones or those too long are removed either entirely or down to a side spur big enough to carry the sap without inducing a big crop of sucker growth. In simple words the theory is this. When you cut a branch back you induce it to branch; making a vigorous growth of soft wood. When you do not cut any branches back, but remove most of the branches entirely allowing more air and sunlight and sap for those that remain; the branches which are left do not make a long growth but throw out many short side branches, of heavier growth containing many more and better fruit buds. These must be thinned next winter and the fruit thinned next summer, to avoid small fruit and broken branches.

The fourth picture represents a three-year-old apricot tree as pruned in early fall before the leaves were all down. This gives perhaps a better idea of the quantity of wood which has been taken out,—not shortened back, but branches removed entirely. Cut limb off smooth, do not leave stubs. Paint all large wounds with paint, asphaltum or graftingwax.

Walnuts offer special pruning problems which are even yet not thoroughly worked out. Consult the Farm Advisor in regard to your special requirements on this. Figs are not pruned as heavily as most other trees, their pruning usually is confined to securing an open spreading form while young and doing a little thinning out as they become older.

Grapes offer the most intricate and diverse of all pruning complications, because different varieties should be pruned in different manners to secure the best results. We illustrate the general method of short pruning, which is followed more than any other with a good number of the European grapes.

Write to the University of California, College of Agriculture, for Bulletins on Vine Pruning.

AFTER



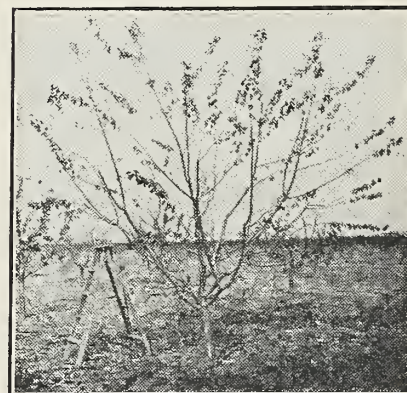
Opened Up



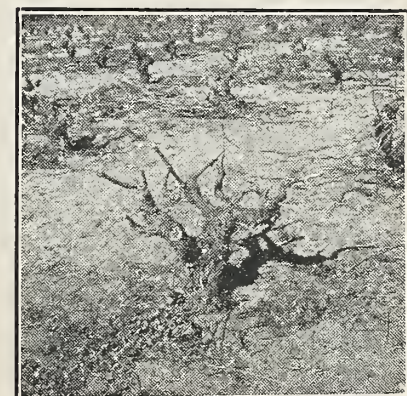
Long-Pruned



Lightly Headed



Thinned Out



Regular Style



Yes—and we have Bananas

DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES
NUT TREES and OLIVES

Delivery—January to May

APPLES

Descriptions are necessarily brief. We try to bring out the distinctive qualities, and note the good and the bad points of each variety. Some apples fail entirely where others succeed well. Selections should be made of varieties adapted to each section. Disregard of this principle has led to many failures, and the comment, "Oh, apples are no good in Southern California." Some are not, that is true; other apples are very good indeed. There are three principal divisions:—Orange section; Valley and Coast section; Mountain or Cold Winter section. We list some varieties especially adapted to each, viz:

Orange section. Banana, Bismark, Fall Pippin, Red June, Yellow Transparent, Roxbury Russett and Delicious. **Valley and Coast section.** Ark. Beauty, Gravenstein, Banana, Newton Pippin, Red Astrachan, Twenty Ounce Pippin, Yellow Bellflower, Wht. Wint. Pearmain, Delicious. **Mountain section.** Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Stayman's Winesap, Winesap, Delicious, King David Newton Pippin, Summer Champion.

We Have an Especially Fine Stock of Apples this Season

Size	Each	Ten or More Assorted	Per Hundred 25 of a Variety
Select Grade, 11/16" up.....	\$.65	\$5.50	\$48.00
4-6 ft., 1/2" up.....	.55	4.50	38.00
3-4 ft., 3/8" up.....	.40	3.50	32.00
2-3 ft., 5/16" up.....	.30	2.75	25.00

For 250 or more trees—write for price per 1,000.

If You Know Good Apple Trees You Will Like Ours

SUMMER APPLES. Varieties are named in the order of ripening.

Yellow Transparent. Yellow, mellow, crisp, slightly acid, bears young and heavily. Bruises easily, bursts when too ripe. Much better than the Early Harvest; cooks well.

Red June. Deepest crimson, ripens June till Sept., Heavy bearer, fine eating. Too small for market.

Early Harvest. Flat yellow, only fair bearer but better than Astrachan in Orange section. Bruises easily.

Red Astrachan. Striped, acid, crisp, good cooking; good in Mountain and Valley section. Very irregular in Orange localities.

EARLY FALL APPLES

Twenty Ounce. Marketed before fully ripe. It attains a large size early and sells at high prices as fancy green cooking apples. Very large, heavy bearer, dull red stripes when ripe; rather tough.

Banana. (Winter Banana.) The very best all around apple for Orange section, and one of the best everywhere. Bears at 2 or 3 years old, and heavily every year. Yellow, flattened, occasionally pink cheek. Can be used for cooking by July 15; ripe for eating from Aug. 20 to Oct. 1 in Orange section; later in Mountain sections. Fine for eating and cooking, though some persons complain of lack of flavor.

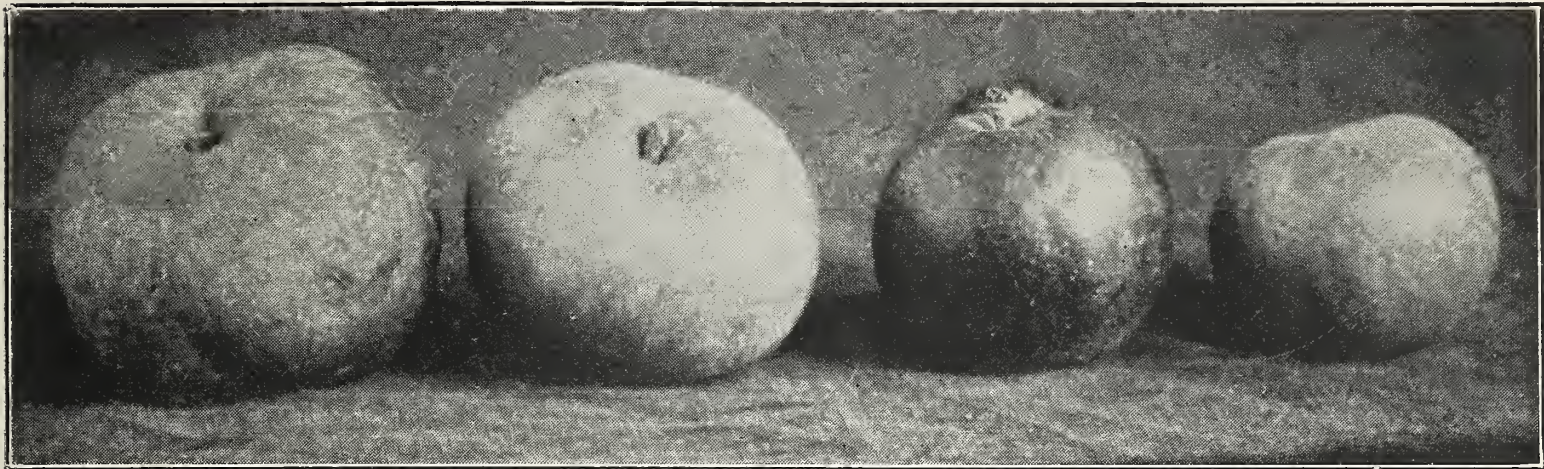
Fall Pippin. Probably next to Banana, the best apple for Orange sections. Very large, dull yellow, heavy bearer, good eating and cooking apple.

Maiden Blush. Flat, yellow, tender, bruises easily; good for cooking and eating.

Gravenstein. Striped, crisp, juicy; best early shipping apple, especially for Sonoma Co., and surrounding territory. Good everywhere, especially valleys. Slow to bear—usually 5 years.

Kew Garden. Green striped English apple with English flavor. Good bearer.

FOUR FINE EARLY SUMMER APPLES



Gravenstein

Yellow Transparent

Red June

Early Harvest

LATE FALL AND WINTER APPLES.

Jonathan. Fine red apple, early winter in mountain sections; but fall apple in Orange sections, where it is probably the best red apple.

Rhode Island Greening. Bears well in Orange sections, but quality not so good as in Mountain sections.

Arkansas Beauty. Pinkish red, sometimes striped; very prolific in Valley sections; valuable, but known only in a few localities.

Roxbury Russet. Succeeds well in Orange sections and bears young. Fine for baking.

Bismark. Naturally dwarf tree. Extra large fruit, light red striped. Very tart, fine cooker, bears young and heavily. Fine family apple in Orange sections and elsewhere.

Delicious. Succeeds everywhere. Oblong irregular shape, splendid quality and flavor, red and yellow.

Yellow Bellflower. This variety has given apple growing in Southern California a bad name. Everybody plants one and they succeed only in a very few localities—usually in rich, damp Valley and Coast sections, irregular elsewhere.

CRABS. All varieties usually bear well.

Transcendent. Yellow, red cheek, good size, the most acid, fine for jelly.

Red Siberian. Medium size, dark red striped.

Yellow Siberian. Small, tart, very prolific.

WINTER APPLES.

Rome Beauty. Splendid commercial apple for Mountain section, reddish striped, with yellow cheek.

Mammoth Black Twig. Fine Mountain apple, well colored, larger than most varieties.

King David. Red commercial apple for Mountain section; considered better than Jonathan.

Spitzenberg. Brilliant red with tiny white dots, large, long shape, delicious. Brings highest prices. Not so productive as some others.

Stayman's Winesap. Next to Jonathan, Delicious and Rome Beauty, probably the most important winter apple for Mountain sections. Red striped.

White Winter Pearmain. Greenish, juicy, heavy bearer. The leading late apple for Coast and Valley sections, and best bearing late for Orange sections. Trees bear at 5 or 6 years.

Winesap. Old-fashioned red apple, splendid quality and long keeper.

Newton Pippin. Yellowish green, flat. The leading Watsonville apple. Fine for Coast and Valley sections and good nearly everywhere. Flavor preferred to Pearmain by many. Good cooker.

Arkansas Black. Darkest crimson, very late; colors better than most red apples in the Valley and Orange section. Good keeper and good quality.

PEACHES

Size		Each	10 or More Assorted	Per Hundred 25 of a Variety	YELLOW FREESTONES. For all purposes for which a peach can be used.
Select grade	11/16"	\$.75	\$6.00	\$50.00	
4-6 ft.	1/2"	.60	5.00	40.00	
3-4 ft.	3/8"	.45	4.00	32.00	
2-3 ft.	5/16"	.35	3.00	25.00	

Write for prices per 1,000—stating varieties wanted.

PEACHES. Grouped according to classes and named in order of ripening in each group. Date of ripening varies both as to where grown and from year to year according to the season. Thus the same variety in the same place may ripen May 25th one year and the next year not until July 10. Therefore the dates given are only approximate.

EXTRA EARLY. Semi-Clings, White, for eating, shipping and family.

Alexander. White, red cheek, rather watery, standard early. June.

Mayflower. Deeper red; said to be earlier and more prolific. Both are valuable for earliness only.

Special—Red Bird Cling. New, snow white, with distinct scarlet cheek and markings. Prettier and larger than other early peaches; better shipper than most earlies. Flavor only fair. The most profitable early peach. Last year commission dealers paid \$1.00 per box extra for this variety. Prices: Per 100—Select, \$55.00; 4-6 ft., \$50.00; 3-4 ft., \$40.00; 2-3 ft., \$30.00.

Imperial. Yellow with large red cheek. July 1. The first real yellow freestone. Overbears, should be well pruned and heavily thinned or fruit will be small and poor.

Foster. Resembles Early Crawford closely, better, a few days earlier and does not split pits.

Early Crawford. Standard early yellow; large, juicy, coarse, good bearer.

Late Crawford. Two or three weeks after Early Crawford, slightly redder and firmer, not so likely to split the pits.

J. H. Hale. Probably the best all around yellow peach. Considered an improvement on Elberta. Heavier, a week earlier. Deep red at stone. Rather tart until fully ripe. Not recommended for commercial canning although sometimes used, as it rags in the syrup.

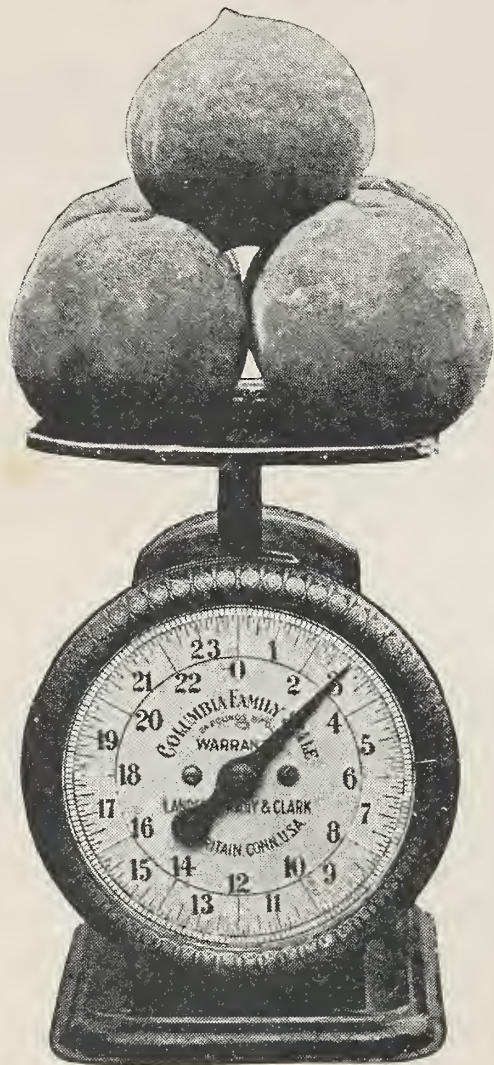
Elberta. The most extensively planted of all peaches. Midseason, prolific, largest size; suitable for all uses, fine shipper. Early August; usually ripens when peaches are cheapest.

Muir. The favorite drying peach. Not red at pit, and no acid. Heavy bearer. Good canner, but not extra large.

Lovell. The canner's favorite freestone, firmer, finer grain and less red at pit than Elberta; ripe about 3 weeks later, better flavor. Heavily planted, but less likely to be overstocked than a cling, as it may be either shipped or dried. Late August.

Engle's Mammoth. Fills dates between Lovell and Salway; larger than either, heavy bearer and good quality; rather coarse and sometimes splits pits.

Heavy For Their Size



J. H. Hale

Curry Seedling. Another new peach between Lovell and Salway, from San Fernando valley, where it is considered better than either. Firmer than Engle's Mammoth. Bright red cheek, splendid quality. Stock limited.

Salway. Standard late; always heavy bearer, good size and quality, sometimes a little dry. Tree of slender, rather drooping habit. Sept.

Tossetti Late. About one week after Salway, and lasts longer. Similar but more yellow in color. Late peaches are usually profitable.

Millers Late. About 3 weeks after Salway. Probably the latest large yellow freestone—very fine.

WHITE FREESTONES. Specially fine flavor for eating or slicing.

Saucer. Sometimes early May, the earliest of all peaches, but irregular. Distinct from all other peaches; flat with very small stone and flavor all its own. Very subject to leaf curl—spray with Lime Sulphur in December and March.

Strawberry Free. Probably earliest of the highly flavored table peaches. July 10.

Champion. About a week after Strawberry, beautiful creamy white with pink cheek, delicious flavor, juicy, rather soft for shipping. July 18.

Belle of Georgia. Between Champion and Geo. 4th, and fully as delicious.

Geo. IV. Similar to Champion, slightly broader shape, probably ten days later. There are four or five other peaches of this class so much alike even experts have difficulty in distinguishing them. All are splendid table peaches. Among them are: Mt. Rose, Buckhorn, Early Belle, Carman. They vary one to two weeks in time of ripening. Carman is probably the best shipper.

Indian Blood Free. Flesh only partially red, very dry, distinctive flavor, quite late.

Winter Freestone. The latest of all peaches. Usually ripe at Thanksgiving. Do not plant where frost comes early. Greenish; peculiar seedling flavor, heavy bearer.

WHITE CLINGS. For eating and canning.

Strawberry Clings (McKevitt's and McClure's). Beautiful creamy white with soft red cheek. Large size, used a great deal for fruit stands, etc. August.

Indian Blood Cling. Blood red flesh, beautiful when canned. The best quality of all clings for eating out of hand. Late August.

Heath Cling. White, red cheek. Large, heavy bearer, splendid quality.

Sabichi Cling. Very late, Oct. and Nov. Good quality for that season.

YELLOW CLINGS. Particularly used for canning.

Ontario or Southern Tuscan Cling. Almost round, the earliest canning cling and one of the very best and heaviest bearers. Ripens with Early Crawford. July.

Tuscan Cling—Northern. Similar, more pointed, one week later, not quite so regular a bearer, largely grown in Northern California. There is a later strain of this also.

Palora Cling. Follows immediately after Tuscan and recommended fully as highly by the canneries who are anxious to contract for this variety.

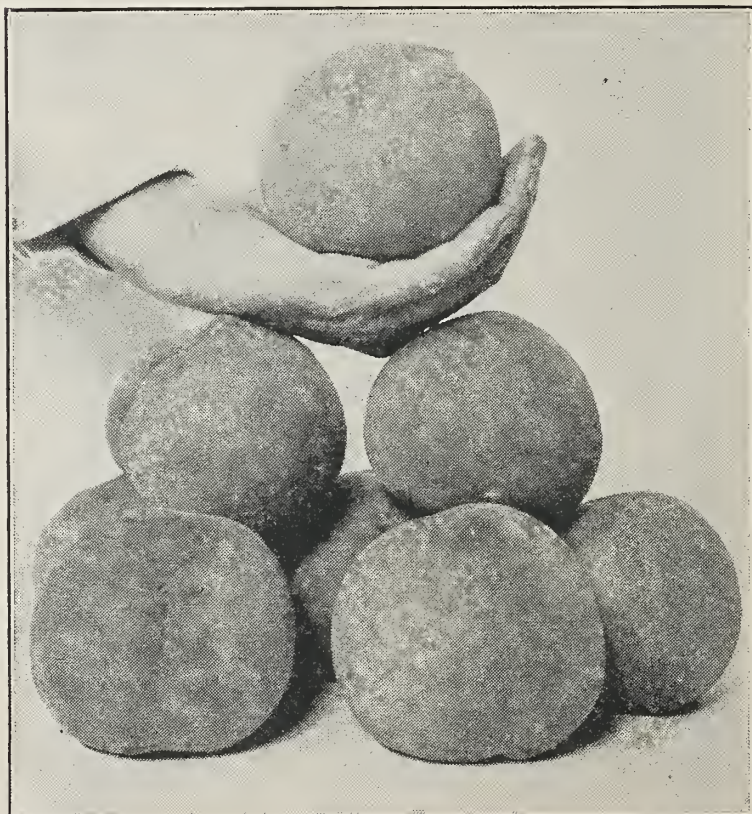
Peaks Cling. Almost identical with Simms—but probably a week earlier. A wanted canning variety.

Simms Cling. An improved Phillips, slightly earlier and a shade deeper yellow. Large size and heavy bearer, and follows Tuscan at the canneries.

Libbee Cling. Ripe just before Phillips. Very satisfactory with canners.

Note.—The old Orange Cling and Lemon Cling have been superseded by these new varieties—Palora, Peaks, Simms and Libbee, which are better bearers than Orange and larger than Lemon—and more desirable to canners.

Phillips Cling. Almost all yellow, small red cheek, yellow to pit. Favorite with canneries. Not quite as heavy bearer as Tuscan.



SIMMS CLING

One of the Best of the New Varieties

Henrietta or Levi Late Cling. Very late and very heavy bearer; grows large if properly thinned. Dark red, except yellow cheek. Ripens three weeks after Phillips and useful to extend the canning season. Should be planted more. September.

Shamrock Cling. Similar to Henrietta, more yellow, regular and heavy bearer, needs heavy thinning. Considered best of all clings for family canning. Late Sept.

PLUMS

Size	Each	10 or More Assorted	Per Hundred 25 of a Variety
Select grade 11/16"	\$.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
4-6 ft. 1/2"	.60	5.00	40.00
3-4 ft. 3/8"	.45	4.00	32.00
2-3 ft. 5/16"	.35	3.00	25.00

PLUMS. Prices on Peach Root—same as Peaches. On Myro. Root—\$5.00 per 100, higher. Varieties on Myro—Beauty, Metholey, Santa Rosa, Duarte, Wickson, Damson, Satsuma, Improved French Prune, French Prune, Tragedy Prune. We can also secure other varieties if desired.

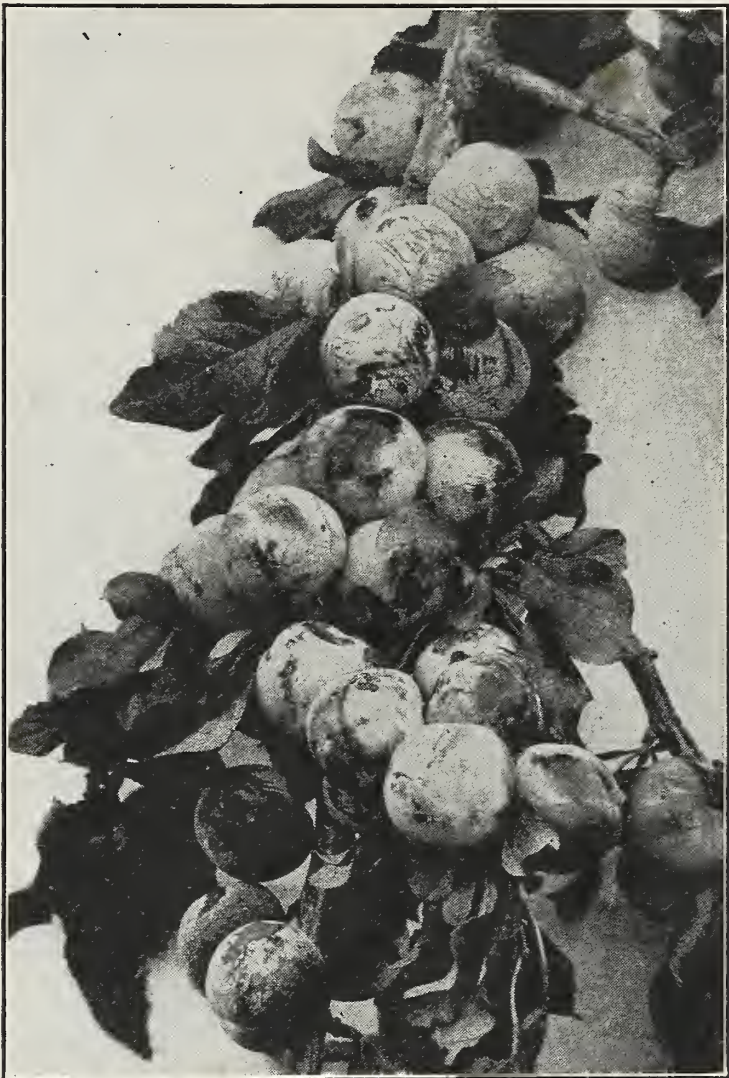
THE BLOOD PLUMS. Similar to Satsuma with blood red (sometimes mottled) flesh. In order of ripening: Metholey, Santa Rosa, Sultan, Duarte, Satsuma, Late Satsuma. The four earlier ones are more regular bearers than the Satsuma and Late Satsuma, which often miss. Satsuma is very large and firm, a good keeper and shipper, but most of the others are better quality. Santa Rosa is probably the favorite plum today in California. These are practically all shipped fresh. Some day the canners will wake up and find that they have overlooked a bet in not canning and pushing blood plums.

- Varieties listed in order of ripening:
- Beauty.** Bright red, yellow flesh tinged with red. June 25th to July 10, ten days earlier than the Santa Rosa. Exceedingly prolific and good size and quality if heavily thinned. Lacks flavor if poorly grown.
- Metholey.** New; the earliest blood, flesh deep purplish red, heart shaped. July 1-10; very sweet.
- Santa Rosa.** Mottled blood flesh, wonderful shipper; ripens to good quality, beautiful deep crimson with bluish bloom. Regular heavy bearer and large size. Mid-July to August.
- Cherry.** A selected Myrobolan, small, very prolific, delicious as preserves.
- Hale.** Round, translucent, yellow, juicy, tart at pit. Always loaded. Family.
- Burbank.** Red and yellow, firm yet juicy, good keeper and shipper. There are better plums but none more productive.
- Sultan.** Early large blood red. Very best quality.
- Duarte.** Blood plum; earlier, better quality and more regular bearer than Satsuma. Heart shape. Possibly not so large nor as good shipper, however. Occasionally a few will split. July 25 to September 30.



DUARTE BLOOD PLUM

- Wickson.** Largest; heart shape, yellow shaded red, changing to beautiful amber red after picking. Delicious quality, highly fragrant, good shipping and eating plum. Occasional light crops.
- Green Gage.** Round, green, European class, very sweet, shy bearer in Southern California.
- Satsuma.** Round flattened, deep blood with blue bloom. Good keeper and shipper, better canned than eaten fresh. In some places irregular bearer. Mid August.
- President.** Late, large, blue. Fine shipper.
- Damson (Shropshire).** Medium, blue with bloom like Concord grape. Freestone, tart, delicious canned and preserved.



DAMSON PLUM
One of the Most Reliable Bearers

- Late Satsuma.** Later than Satsuma, rounder, better quality, also irregular bearer.
- Prize.** Light red, large, almond shaped, freestone, fair bearer.
- Kelsey.** Irregular heart shaped, greenish yellow, sweet firm flesh; a fine shipping and storage plum. Extra heavy bearer. Medium quality but sells well.

PRUNES

Size	Each	10 or More Assorted	Per Hundred 25 of a Variety
Select grade 11/16"	\$.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
4-6 ft. 1/2"	.60	5.00	40.00
3-4 ft. 3/8"	.45	4.00	32.00
2-3 ft. 5/16"	.35	3.00	25.00

Prunes on Myroolan roots, \$5.00 per 100 extra.

- PRUNES.** Plums of the European class mostly used for drying. Nearly all freestones and very sweet. Do not bear as young as plums of other classes. Some prunes do not bear well unless planted near other varieties for cross pollenization. All are better if interplanted. In the order of ripening:
- Tragedy.** Not used for drying; good canning and eating prune, deep blue, large, July.

PRUNES—Continued

Sugar. Earlier, larger and sweeter than French, not quite so good a dryer. Heavy bearer in some localities, not so good in others.
Standard. Very large, blue, sweet and fine for fresh fruit; needs pollinizer.
French (Petite). The standard drying prune and even better if canned fresh. Extra sweet, long oval, brown, with bloom.
Improved French. Select strain chosen for large size and heavy bearing qualities. We have the strain now preferred in the prune drying districts.

SOMETHING SPECIAL—TRY THIS

The first new fruit introduced by the Pioneer Nursery since we brought out the Duarte Plum 16 years ago.
New Prune—Margaret. A new variety received from Mr. M. Sharpe, the well known prune and plum specialist of Vacaville, Cal. Grafted on a branch of a neglected, unpruned old peach tree, in March 1921; it bore in August 1922, 12 or 15 large prunes on two small 15-inch branches. In August 1923, it bore over 60 pounds of immense prunes on 3 branches 5 to 7 ft. long. Fruit larger than Tragedy, about 10 days later, much sweeter. Not quite as dark blue as Tragedy, thickly covered with whitish bloom. Stone loose in cavity, sometimes split. Soft, sweet, and delicious when ripe. This is not a drying prune but fine for eating. Well worth a trial in Southern California where most prunes are shy bearers.
Prices—6 ft., \$1.50; 4-6 ft., \$1.25, 3-4 ft., \$1.00.

PEARS

PEARS. Pears will do well on heavier and wetter soils than most other fruits, but also succeed in gravelly and sandy soils if the climatic conditions are right. Blight is the great enemy of pear growers and must be controlled by cutting out as soon as it appears or it will ruin any orchard. There are a few varieties practically blight proof but these are not of best quality, though good for home canning, and sell readily except in the vicinity of large Bartlett groves. Pears have maintained profitable prices with less fluctuation than most other fruits and the outlook is for a continued strong demand. Stock scarce this season.

Size	Each	10 or More Assorted	Per Hundred 25 of a Variety
Select Grade 11/16"	\$.75	\$6.50	\$60.00
4-6 ft. 1/2"	.60	5.50	45.00
3-4 ft. 3/8"	.50	4.50	38.00
2-3 ft. 5/16"	.35	3.20	30.00

In the order of ripening:
Madalein. Extra early, small, soft, green, in clusters. June.
Rostiezer. Medium small, long neck, bronzy brown, delicious, shy bearer.
San Juan. An early pear grown here when California still belonged to Mexico.

Seckel. Tree dwarf, bushy, fruit small, exceedingly spicy, late in bearing.
Flemish Beauty. Large, beautiful color and fine flavor; irregular bearer.
Louise Bonne. Greenish with bronzed cheek, melting, juicy, highest quality. Irregular bearer.
Beurre Hardy. Brown russet, smooth, sugary white flesh, irregular bearer, blights easily.
Beurre D'Anjou. Highest quality early winter pear, good commercial sort.
Beurre Bosc. Greatly resembles Bartlett, but late. Commercial planting increasing. Rather slow grower.
Kieffer. Very large, orange yellow with russet; coarse but sweet, good canned. Heavy cropper, bears young, every year and where no other pear succeeds. Above all it is practically blight proof.
Duchess d'Angouleme. Large, greenish yellow, early and heavy bearer, very good quality.
Winter Bartlett. Variable according to location; smooth, yellowish, or sometimes heavily russeted or again with irregular knots. Heavy bearer; bears younger than any other—often at two years. Almost blight proof. The favorite in Imperial Valley.
Winter Nelis. Medium to small, smooth, lightly russet, very delicious quality, tree with many slender branches. Good bearer in the low valley locations, elsewhere rather short crops and irregular bearer.

APRICOTS

APRICOTS. Prices on Peach and Apricot roots—same as Peaches. We have a few Royals on Myro root at \$5.00 extra per 100. Succeed best on dry or well drained soil, in locations not subject to spring frost. May be grown without irrigation if properly cultivated. In order of ripening:
A few apricots on Myrobolan roots, 5c extra.

Size	Each	10 or More Assorted	Per Hundred 25 of a Variety
Select Grade 11/16"	\$.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
4-6 ft. 1/2"	.60	5.00	40.00
3-4 ft. 3/8"	.45	4.00	32.00
2-3 ft. 5/16"	.35	3.00	25.00

Newcastle. Two weeks the earliest; small but delicious. We have a heavy bearing strain. The favorite in Imperial, Coachella and Arizona. May and June.
Royal. The heaviest bearer and favorite in Southern California, where 90 per cent are this variety. Splendid quality. Late June and early July.



Howell

Le Conte

Bartlett

Le Conte. Smooth, light yellow, soft, not highly flavored, but fine canned; productive. Foliage beautiful, tree very ornamental, especially blight resistant.
Howell. Very large, round, short neck, greenish russet, bronze-red cheek. Very sweet, delicious flavor, bears young and regularly. So far has not blighted.

Bartlett. No doubt the best all purpose pear, but also almost the most susceptible to blight. Nothing else considered by the canneries, but some others are now planted largely for shipping. Plant this for the best, for home use, and others for use if the blight catches the Bartlett.

SOME APRICOTS



ROYALS

- Blenheim.** Almost identical with Royal, possibly larger; the favorite in Northern California.
- Tilton.** Slightly later than Royal and more oval shape. Likes hot climate. Very good at Hanford and in San Fernando Valley. Not quite as productive as Royal in many places.
- Pringle Late.** Introduced from Antelope Valley 15 years ago; has been a heavy regular bearer at Monrovia; slightly larger and a week later than Royal.

QUINCES

Size	Each	10 or More Assorted	Per Hundred 25 of a Variety
Select Grade 11/16"	\$.75	\$6.50	\$60.00
4-6 ft. 1/2"	.60	5.50	45.00
3-4 ft. 3/8"	.50	4.50	38.00
2-3 ft. 5/16"	.35	3.20	30.00

- QUINCES.** Heavy regular bearers, succeed almost everywhere but specially adapted to heavy and wet soil. Delicious for preserves and jelly; keep well and ship anywhere. Always scarce in Eastern states. A large shipping demand should be eventually developed. Tree beautiful in bloom.
- Orange.** Round, yellow, productive, sometimes sunburns. Early September.
- Pineapple.** Very similar but larger and better quality; in some locations much heavier bearer.
- Van Deman.** The largest and best. Clear light yellow, pear shaped. Sometimes weighs two pounds, delicious quality. Usually heavy bearer.

THREE HEAVY BEARERS



Angers Van Deman Smyrna

- Smyrna.** The most productive; fruit covered with brown hairs until almost ripe. Very large, oval, medium neck, fine quality. Any other tree but a tough quince would break under the weight of fruit.
- Angers.** The stock on which other quinces are budded and a good late round green quince, bearing heavily with age. 15c less per tree than other varieties.
- We have a few 4-year-old clumps of Angers 8 ft. high at \$2.00.

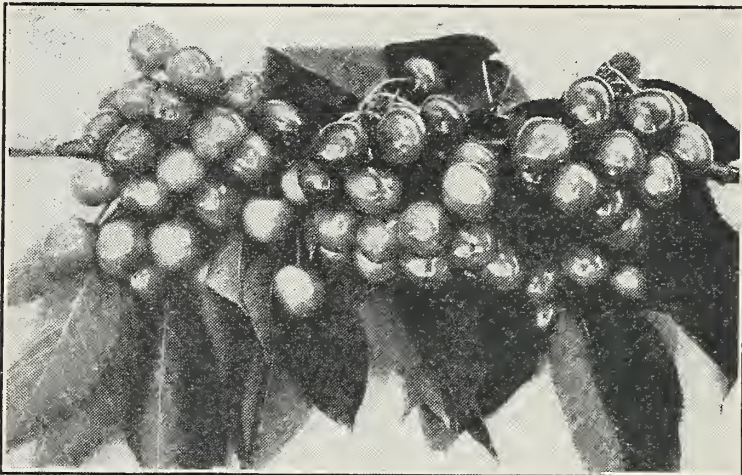
CHERRIES

CHERRIES are exceedingly profitable in locations where they bear well. Prices always good and demand unsatisfied. The only variety, however, which succeeds everywhere in Southern California is the Morello. Other varieties very shy bearers except in specially favored cherry growing localities, such as Beaumont and Yuciapa. Even in such favored places it is better to plant several varieties together for pollenization.

On Mazzard Roots

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Extra 5-7 ft.	\$.85	\$7.00	\$60.00
4-5 ft.	.75	6.50	50.00
3-4 ft.	.60	5.50	45.00
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	40.00

Black Tartarian. Large sweet black, standard. This and Bing are more often productive throughout Southern California than the lighter sweet cherries but uncertain except in cherry sections. Early June.



BING
Brings the Highest Prices

- Bing.** Similar but more productive than the preceding. Larger, finer and later. Commands top prices in the cherry districts.
- Black Republican.** Large, late, very firm. One of the very best pollenizers.
- Royal Ann (Napoleon Bigarreau).** Yellow, red cheek, called a white cherry because it cans white. Totally unproductive in the warmer sections; very good in cherry districts, better if well pollenized.
- Lambert.** Large, late, bright red. Competes with Bing for fancy prices.
- Morello (English).** A tart pie cherry, but good for eating. July. Heavy reliable bearer everywhere. Bears very young, sometimes second year. Branches low. This and Hachiya persimmon are at present the most profitable orchard trees—even in orange districts. Will be planted heavily in the future.

Special—Early Chinese. Ten days earlier than Tartarian. Small amber-pink fruit. Foliage and habit of growth entirely distinct. Introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. May be valuable for hybridizing. Very vigorous and hardy.

FIGS

FIGS. Three markets—fresh, canned and dried. A unique combination of delicious flavor, healthfulness, adaptability in cooking, heavy sugar content and no acid, make increasing consumption a certainty. Be sure to select varieties adapted to your locality and the market you wish to reach. Calimyrna must have caprification with Capri Figs in order to bear. All other kinds bear well alone, and are usually preferable for home use. Some varieties have a very early light crop, followed some weeks later by the main crop. Figs are more difficult to transplant than any other tree except persimmon. Small fig trees live better and often grow better than larger sizes—we recommend 2 ft. and 3 ft. sizes, if stocky and well rooted. Figs have almost no insect enemies.

Size	Each	10 Assorted	100
6 ft.	\$.85	\$8.00	\$65.00
5 ft.	.75	6.00	55.00
4 ft.	.65	5.00	45.00
3 ft.	.50	4.00	35.00
2 ft.	.35	3.00	25.00
18 in.	.25	2.00	18.00
12 in.	.20	1.50	14.00

Calimyrna. Must have caprification. Best for commercial planting especially in the interior. Makes the best dried figs.

Capri (Several Varieties). Used only to caprify the Calimyrna, fruit worthless.

Abyssian Capri. Entirely distinct from other Capri figs, different season.

Brunswick. Large, light brown, purple cheek, good bearer, good market variety. Brown Turkey is often called Brunswick.

Brown Turkey. Resembles Brunswick; probably better, larger, slightly darker, better shipper. Oval, turbinate, no neck, stem at one side. Most profitable fresh fig near Los Angeles; growers often clearing \$500 per acre per year. Good in Imperial Valley. Bears young.

Black Spanish. Slightly larger than Mission; said to be better in some localities.

Mission. The standard black fig since introduced by the Mission fathers. Tree grows very large in Central California. The best black for drying, and sweetest of all black figs. Goodell Mission is a selected improved strain.

White Pacific. Same as Kadota.

Kadota. (White Pacific; White Endich). The best all-purpose fig, especially for family use. Oblong, pronounced neck, golden yellow, amber flesh, occasionally pinkish, honey flavor, delicious fresh or canned. Demand excellent, but difficult to ship, as very soft when ripe. Fine for local trade, and in especial demand from canners; small seeds, usually bears young.

White Adriatic. Pink flesh, almost round, heavy bearer and continues to bear late in season. Next to Calimyrna, the principal drying fig of the interior valleys.

White Genoa. Much larger than Kadota, shaped like Brunswick, Greenish yellow, dark ribs. Heavy bearer, sweet, dark flesh; probably good shipper.

Verdal Longue. Very large, dark green turning slightly brown, flesh carnation red, rich, sweet, nutty flavor, very distinct. Best late fig.

PLUMCOTS

PLUMCOTS. True hybrids between the plum and apricot. A valuable new fruit. The first varieties introduced were shy bearers, the new sort we offer bears well and is already appearing on the market.

	Each	Per 10	
Extra grade	\$.85	\$7.50	Write for prices
4-6 ft.	.75	6.50	in larger
3-4 ft.	.60	5.00	quantities
2-3 ft.	.50	4.00	

Apex. Ripe last of June and early July. Beautiful yellow, red cheek, like wax, wonderful new flavor, resembles both plum and apricot. Rather soft for shipping. Strong grower, beautiful foliage, occasional light crops.

NECTARINES

Size	Each	10 or More Assorted	Per Hundred 25 of a Variety
Select Grade 11/16"	\$.75	\$6.50	\$60.00
4-6 ft. 1/2"	.60	5.50	45.00
3-4 ft. 3/8"	.50	4.50	38.00
2-3 ft. 5/16"	.35	3.20	30.00

NECTARINES. Same as the peach every way except smooth skin and higher flavor. No home orchard is complete without nectarines. It is a remarkable thing that a good flavored nectarine is seldom found on a fruit stand, and a poor one is seldom picked off a tree. Grow your own.

Stanwick. Yellowish green, red cheek, delicious, good bearer.

Red. Large, productive, exceedingly handsome, delicious.

Gower. The largest; very fine in dry, warm locations, not so sweet where cold and damp. Bright red, very handsome, quite productive.

New White. Large late, greenish white, very high flavor, sometimes cracks.

Mexican Late. Greenish white, red cheek, fine quality, two weeks after New White.

POMEGRANATES

POMEGRANATES. A coming fruit, shipping demands and plantings increasing each season, especially in the San Joaquin and Imperial Valleys. Easily grown, require little water, stand great heat, very productive, good shippers.

Size	Each	10 Assorted	100
4 ft.	\$.75	\$5.50	\$45.00
3 ft.	.50	4.50	38.00
2 ft.	.35	3.50	30.00
15-18 in.	.30	2.50	22.00

Wonderful. The best; brilliant crimson, opal coloring; fine for market.

Paper Shell. Very large, cream color, light red cheek.

Sweet Fruited. Pulp less acid than other sorts.

MULBERRIES

MULBERRIES. Exceedingly hardy, standing all extremes of heat and cold, living even on the desert with little or no water and will stand some degree of alkali. Russian is one of the best windbreaks for the desert. Hicks especially fast for a shade tree. Black Spanish the most valuable for fruit.

Tea's Weeping. Very little and very poor fruit, but exceedingly ornamental. Ours are grafted high and make splendid natural arbors. Good strong tops, straight stems:

9-10 ft., \$3.00; 8 ft., \$2.50; 7 ft., \$2.00; 6 ft., \$1.50; 4-5 ft., \$1.25.



A Well Shaped Fig Tree

Figs are coming back. The demand was good and the crop cleaned up well this year.

MULBERRIES—Continued

Russian. Fast growing, bushy, remarkably hardy fruits heavily in May or June. Small and sweet.

Size	Each	10 Assorted	100
6-8 ft.	\$.65	\$5.00	\$40.00
4-5 ft.	.50	4.00	30.00
3 ft.	.35	3.00	25.00

We can obtain small seedlings for windbreaks in large lots. Prices on request.
Extra large for shade and chicken yards:
10-20 ft., 1½ to 4-inch caliper, \$2.50 to \$10.00 each.

Hick's Everbearing. Often grows 10 ft. each year. Ripe fruit from June to October; like Russian but longer, somewhat insipid but good for pie. Splendid shade tree for back yards, corrals or chicken runs.

Size	Each	Per 10
10-12 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.00
8-10 ft.	1.00	8.00
6- 8 ft.	.75	6.50

Black Spanish (Persian). Large as Mammoth Blackberry; tart, juicy, dwarf.
4 ft., \$1.00; 3 ft., 75c; 2 ft., 60c; 18-in., 40c.



Yotsuwari

Yama Yemon

Yemon

Saburosa

PERSIMMONS

PERSIMMONS. The coming market fruit. Strong demand and much interest has led to the formation of a Persimmon Association, and extensive planting is being planned. Recent development of the Lotus root has made propagation easier, as it buds and grafts more readily than other roots and transplants with less loss.

All our Persimmons this year are grown on Lotus roots. These are much branched, with many small rootlets, and with proper care there should be no more dead trees than of any other orchard fruit.

Persimmons have been the most profitable orchard fruit in California now for at least 10 years. There has been no overproduction, because of the scarcity of good trees and the difficulty of making them live after planting. Better stock is now available, but is not yet plentiful. Parties expecting to plant this spring would do well to secure their trees before they are all snapped up.

Consider these facts. The persimmon tree is hardy, easily grown, long lived and productive. The crop is marketed while firm and stored to ripen. This makes handling easy, there is no intensive rush and almost no waste or loss. The demand is still unsatisfied, demand is increasing where the fruit is known and many consuming markets are still untouched. It is a splendid shipping fruit. It comes on the market at the

Prices	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Select grade 5-6 ft.	\$1.75	\$15.00	\$140.00
Strong 4-5 ft.	1.50	12.50	120.00
3-4 ft.	1.25	10.00	90.00
2-3 ft.	1.00	8.50	75.00
15-18 in.	.60	5.00	40.00

holiday season, and its wonderful color alone brings many sales. The price is good—and promises to continue so. Persimmons right now look to us as the best bet in the box. Trees begin to bear at 3 or 4 years.

Tanenashi. Sometimes even larger than Hachiya, shape broadly, conical not so sharply pointed as Hachiya, and lighter color. Flavor poor, rather mealy, very heavy bearer, poor keeper.

Hachiya. At present by far the best market variety. Long conical, deep red, very large, almost seedless, delicious when soft. Commands a premium of from 3c to 5c over other varieties. Drops fruit heavily during summer, sometimes making crop short.

Almost all commercial plantings are Hachiya. we have a very fine stock of these, home grown, scions from selected bearing trees. Just at present there is more money in growing Hachiya Persimmons than any other orchard fruit.

Okami? (Name uncertain). An improved Tanenashi, not so pointed, much better flavor, deeper red when ripe, better keeper, bears heavily in clusters every year; practically seedless, a splendid family fruit.

Saburosa. Medium size, conical, very dark tomato color. Fine quality. Distinguished by peculiar collar or fold at stem and under calyx. Good keeper, regular bearer, foliage brilliant red in autumn, an exceedingly ornamental tree.

Yemon. Flattened, somewhat square shape, with small point. Ripens very late, very astringent until fully ripe, keeps sometimes until March.

Special—Tamopan, or Chinese Persimmon. Introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Very large, constricted in the middle as if tied around by a string. Very high quality. Trees scarce, 50c per tree higher than other varieties.



Okami

Dai Dai Maru

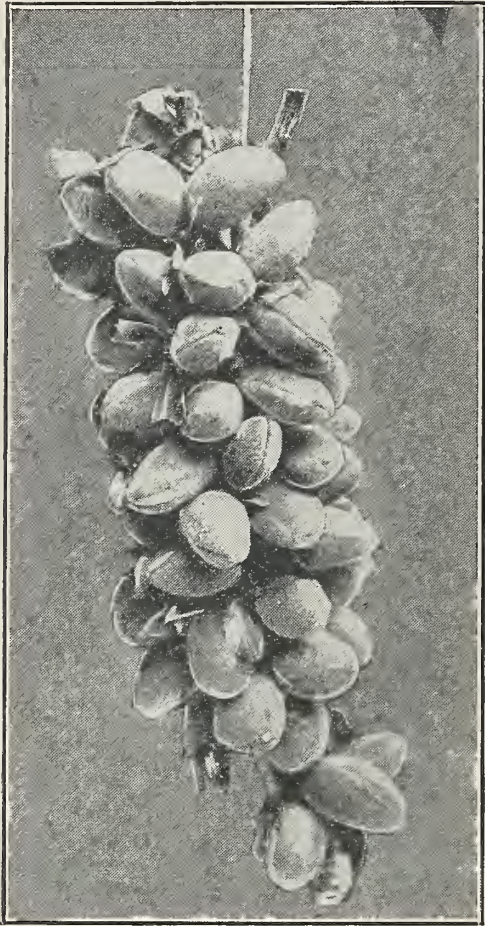
Hachiya

Tanenashi

ALMONDS

ALMONDS. Almond growers are again prosperous; crops well cleaned up at good prices. Almonds may be grown with less water than other crops. They need loose well drained soil, and locations free from frosts. Withstand heat and drought. Trees are cheap this year, it looks like a good time to plant almonds. Two or more sorts should always be planted together for cross pollenization.

On Almond and Peach Root	Each	10	100
Extra grade	\$.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
4-6 ft.	.60	5.00	40.00
3-4 ft.	.45	4.00	32.00
2-3 ft.	.35	3.00	25.00



TEXAS PROLIFIC
—But Rather Unusual

- I. X. L.** The largest and finest, bears well in some places. Needs good pollenizers, and is uncertain bearer in many places.
- Ne Plus Ultra.** Large soft shell, better bearer than I. X. L. as a rule. Very strong growth.
- Nonpareil.** Thin shell, broad and flat, heaviest bearer of all, weeping habit.
- Texas Prolific.** Fairly hard shell, good bearer, good pollenizer.
- Drake's Seedling.** Recommended as the best pollenizer; firm shell, round, prolific.

PECANS

- GRAFTED PECANS.** Named varieties.
Stewart, large, cylindrical, shell mottled black. Has proved a heavy bearing sort in Monrovia. We will also have an assortment of the best Southern varieties. Pecans prefer deep valley soil.
- Assorted Grafted.** We can offer a choice selection of the best Southern grafted Pecans—varieties such as Tesche, Schley, Moneymaker, etc., all large nuts, good bearers.
4 ft., \$2.00 each; 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 2 ft., \$1.25 each.
- Seedling Pecans.** 4 ft., 85c; 3 ft., 60c; 2 ft., 50c.
- NEW PECANS.** We have secured two new improved varieties from Texas; **Big Z** and **Bradley.** These are the very finest Pecans from the pecan country. Price, 4 ft., \$2.50; 3 ft., \$2.00.



WALNUT GROVE GETTING A DRINK
How would you like to own 10 acres?
Easily cared for. Reliable income.

WALNUTS

WALNUTS. As usual walnuts have harvested another profitable crop. This is one of the few orchard crops which have not suffered severely in returns the last ten years. One of the chief causes of this is the wise management of the Walnut Growers Exchange, which did not boost prices unreasonably a few years ago, and voluntarily reduced them as conditions warranted. Walnuts at present seem the safest and surest tree for regular profits. Orchardists recognize this and the demand for trees will be good. Prices on trees are lower than for several years, and we predict that buyers will be searching for planting stock long before spring. Get your order in early.

Size	Each	10	100
12 ft.	\$2.50	\$22.50	-----
10 ft.	2.25	20.00	\$185.00
8 ft.	1.85	17.50	150.00
6 ft.	1.50	14.00	135.00
5 ft.	1.35	12.50	100.00
4 ft.	1.00	9.00	80.00
2-3 ft.	.60	5.00	45.00

- Placentia.** The leading variety for Southern California.
- Eureka.** Somewhat larger, blooms later in spring, resists heat better.
- Ehrhardt.** A new variety, bearing nuts in clusters of 3 or 4. Good quality, extra productive. Stock scarce.
Price on Ehrhardt, 15c to 25c per tree extra.
- Other Varieties.** We can obtain on orders other varieties such as Concord, Willson's Wonder, Franquette, etc. Most of these are better adapted to Northern conditions. Prices on application.

BLACK WALNUTS. For shade, street trees and grafting:

Size	Each	10	100
8 ft.	\$.50	\$3.50	\$30.00
6 ft.	.40	2.50	20.00
4-5 ft.	.30	2.25	18.00

- Exceedingly hardy, stands heat, drought and cold, makes fine wind break, and shelter and shade for corrals and chicken yards. Should be planted much more freely. Good trees are cheap this season.
- Butternuts.** 6 ft., \$1.00; 3 ft., 75c.
- Hazelnuts.** 6 ft., \$2.00; 5 ft., \$1.50; 3-4 ft., 75c; 2-3 ft., 60c.
- Chestnuts—Spanish or Italian.** 3 to 4 ft., at \$1.00; 5 to 7 ft., at \$2.00.



MISSION OLIVES

OLIVES

OLIVES. Mission. Planted more heavily than any other variety. Oval shape, good size and reliable bearer. Olives will live and grow without watering, but bear well only when irrigated. Olives have had a slump the past two years but are on the upgrade. Plant now before prices of trees become high again.

Olives are coming back. After two years slump there is again a good demand for the fruit. Our trees are cheaper now than for five years. Buy now, before another boom in olives; resulting in high priced trees, which will be realized in a few years.

Each	Each	10	100
7/8-1 in. caliper	\$1.00	\$8.50	\$80.00
3/4 in. caliper	.85	7.50	65.00
5/8 in. caliper	.75	6.50	55.00
1/2 in. caliper	.50	4.50	40.00

We can supply Manzanillo, Sevillano and Ascolano at slightly higher prices. Write for quotation.

ORCHARD PLANTING



PEARS AND PROFITS

The fortunate owner of the young pear orchard pictured above will be “getting his” about the time the pessimists now sitting on the fence will be rushing around to the nursery to buy young trees to plant.

One of the wisest—and richest—traders in New York was asked his recipe for making money. His answer was: “Look ahead, then do what the other fellow don’t.” This applies especially and particularly to planting fruit. And right now is the time to apply it. It takes from four to eight years to bring an orchard into full bearing. It is practically certain that the pendulum will have swung back again in that time, for every one of the fruits now considered unprofitable.

Forty years of history of fruit growing in California has repeated this again and again. The tides ebb and flow, but each time the ebb tide of low prices is shorter; each time the flood tide of good prices sets a new high mark.

Right now, when most land owners are holding back and few orchards are going in is the very time to start yours, so you will have fruit ready to sell when the next big scarcity develops. Don’t be a sheep. Don’t follow the crowd. Use your head.

The Census reports fewer fruit trees today per 1000 of population than 10 years ago. In other words orchards are dying out faster than they are planted. But market demands increase every year. Have your orchard ready when the increased demand and high prices arrive. Trees are plentiful, good and cheap—PLANT NOW.

GRAPES

The expected depression in grapes has arrived. Yet in spite of this, most grape growers are still making money. Not the war prices of three or four years ago, nor a profitable interest on extravagantly priced land at \$1000.00 or \$2000.00 per acre, but a working margin over reasonable cost of production.

Those growers who did not rush with the crowd and plant the most overdone varieties, but hunted around for something different, are sitting pretty and pulling down good money. The demand for juice grapes and table grapes of better varieties is increasing every year. Raisins are far from hopeless. Consumption has more than doubled in the last 3 years in spite of high prices, with the help of advertising. When the ultimate consumer can get raisins for 10c or 12c at his grocery instead of 18c or 25c the consumption will double again. This will take care of the present surplus. The growers who make money are the ones who plant when everyone else is quitting and pulling out their vines. We believe there will be a great development in Concord and similar Eastern grapes in Southern California. This movement is already under way, and they have been very profitable.

Except in very dry climates all foreign grapes should be dusted with sulphur two to five times each season. Plant deep, trim back roots, leave only one short shoot and cut this back to three or four buds.

No. 1 vines are well rooted with 10 inches to 3 feet of growth. No. 2 grapes are smaller with less growth and usually sell at two-thirds the price of No. 1.

A YARD OF GRAPES

HOW ABOUT SOME IN YOUR YARD?



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rose of Peru	Gros Guillaume	Tokay	Red Emperor	Blue Serbian	Blk. Morocco	Cornichon	Gros. Colman

CALIFORNIA OR FOREIGN GRAPES, NO. 1: 15c each, \$1.25 per 10, \$5.00 per 100, \$35.00 per 1000.

Black Morocco. Very large berries, firm flesh, compact, fine late grape.

Black Malvoise. Oval berry, crisp, crackling, delicious, strong grower.

Cornichon. Very late, long oval, blue black, does not crack with rain. Complaints of poor quality usually due to picking too green. Profitable.

Golden Chasselas. Golden yellow, large as Muscat and two weeks earlier.

Gros Colman. Sometimes called Fresno Beauty. Very large, round, black. Good.

Malaga. The late white shipping grape, keeps till Christmas, but singularly one of the earliest when grown in the Imperial Valley and Arizona. Stands the hot sunshine, very productive.

Muscat. High flavored, very sweet, the great table grape and raisin grape.

Mission. Strong grower, heavy loose bunches, medium sized blue grape.

Red Emperor. Very long bunch, dark wine red, splendid keeper and shipper, firm flesh.

Rose of Peru. Early, round, large bunch, heavy bearer, firm crisp black grape.

Sweetwater. Extra early, white, small, delicate flavor, very sweet.

Sultana. Seedless, same as Thompson Seedless but a bush instead of a climber.

Thompson Seedless. The great seedless raisin grape, very heavy bearer, small, white. One of the earliest and the principal shipping grape from Imperial and Coachella.

Tokay. Bright red, solid flesh, does best in interior or at very high foothill location. High priced but productive only in suitable locations.

Zinfandel. Blue wine grape, small compact bunch. Heavy bearer. Exceedingly sweet.

Alicante Bouschet. Strong demand for this variety. Very heavy bearer and juice is dark color, \$40.00 per 1000.

SPECIAL VARIETIES. There is money in these.
Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

Black Emperor. Resembles Red Emperor in bunch and berry, but slightly earlier. Firm, handsome table grape, very profitable, not well known. Stock limited. \$8.00 per 100.

Gros Guillaume. The firmest, solidest, glossiest grape we know. Bunches shine like jet. Very early, fine shipper, tough skin, strong demand. Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$16.00.

Black Monukka. A new black shipping grape, extra early and entirely seedless. This is expected to supersede Thompson Seedless as the earliest shipping grape.
Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$12.50; per 1000, \$100.

Blue Serbian. The very largest grape we know, one half larger than Tokay. Firm, yet juicy; grapes on inside of bunches semi-transparent. One large grower near Wasco has been shipping in carload to New York at high prices but the Los Angeles dealers are bidding higher, and he will market next year's crop by truck right here.
Per 100, \$10.00.

Red Malaga (Maraville de Malaga or Molinera). A new red shipping grape preferred to Tokay. Deeper red, shading to rich purplish blue, fine keeper. Brings highest prices in the East. Per 100, \$10.00; per 1000, \$80.00.

AMERICAN OR EASTERN GRAPES. These all need wires or trellis. Splendid for covering arbors, pergolas and porches. There is no prettier or cooler place to spend a hot summer afternoon than under a shady grape vine, purple and fragrant with clustered fruit. No other grapes pay so well for local markets. Demand is never satisfied. Many small vineyards sold all their Concords this season at 10c wholesale to dealers.

Prices—Concord, 20c each, \$1.50 per 10, \$12.00 per 100.
Other Eastern, 25c each, \$1.75 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Special prices on Concords in large lots.

Concord. The universal favorite blue grape. Market demand heavy, and beginning to be largely planted. Good bearer.

Catawba. Dark red, thick skin, late. Not so good here as back East.

Isabella. Blue black, small, late, very strong vine. Not as good as Concord.

Pierce (California Concord). Very late, twice as large as Concord in leaf, berry and vine, and much heavier bearer. Splendid variety but scarce.

Worden. Exactly like Concord but 2 weeks earlier. Cannot be distinguished.

Many persons suppose that Eastern grapes will not bear well in California because they are so seldom seen. This is a mistake as many small but highly profitable vineyards in the San Gabriel district prove.

BERRY FRUITS

Berries paid best of all fruits last season. Strong demand and high prices. The Japanese are being compelled to give up many leases. There is a splendid opening in berries.

BLACKBERRIES. Hardy, fast growing, succeed almost everywhere.

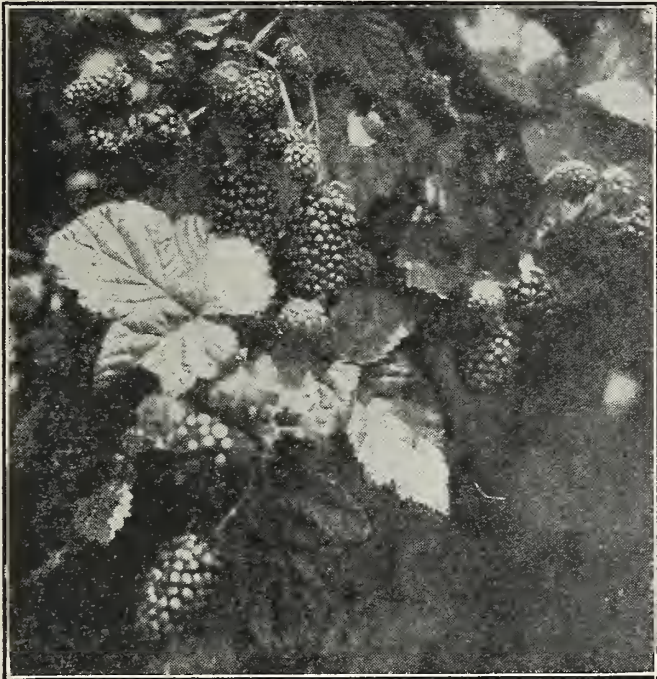
Extra Large, 15c to 25c each. Standard, 75c per doz.; \$6.00 per 100; \$45.00 per 1000.

Crandall. Upright, stiff, the earliest and sweetest; very productive and hardy.

Mammoth. Trailing, needs support; very large, long, juicy berry. Heavy bearer.

Himalaya. Rank grower, needs high support, trim like grape; very late, tart until fully ripe; heavy bearer after second year.

Gardena Dewberry. Trailing, early, round, tart.



CORY THORNLESS

Most thornless berries are fruitless.
This bears.

Cory Thornless. Strong, 15 each; \$1.50 doz., \$10.00 per 100. Simply a Mammoth with thorns removed. Even longer berry. We have found no other thornless which would bear. This is productive. Lighter Grade, good, \$7.50 per 100, \$60.00 per 1000.

LOGANBERRIES. Tart but splendid flavor; needs trellis. Good market berry. Always short supply. Strong rooted tips, \$1.50 per doz., \$12.00 per 100.

CURRENTS. Bear where winters are cold, also near Coast and in low, cool valley locations, such as El Monte. Shy bearers elsewhere except the Native Wild Currant with yellow flowers which produces abundantly and makes good jelly.

*Native Wild Currant (*Ribes tenuiflorum*). Bears well everywhere. Grows 4 to 6 ft. high. Plants, 25c to \$1.00 each; 2 to 4 ft. high.

Red Currants. Cherry, Victoria, Fays and Perfection. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

GOOSEBERRIES. Also shy bearers except in locations specially adapted to them. Same price as Currants. Oregon Champion is best. 25c each, \$2.50 doz., \$12.00 per 100.

RASPBERRIES. Red varieties succeed, but black caps only in certain places. Always in good demand. Very profitable where they are grown well. Strong Plants, red varieties, 75c doz.; \$5.00 per 100. Write for price on 1000.

Golden, Purple and Blackcaps, \$1.50 doz; \$8.00 per 100. Write for price on 1000.

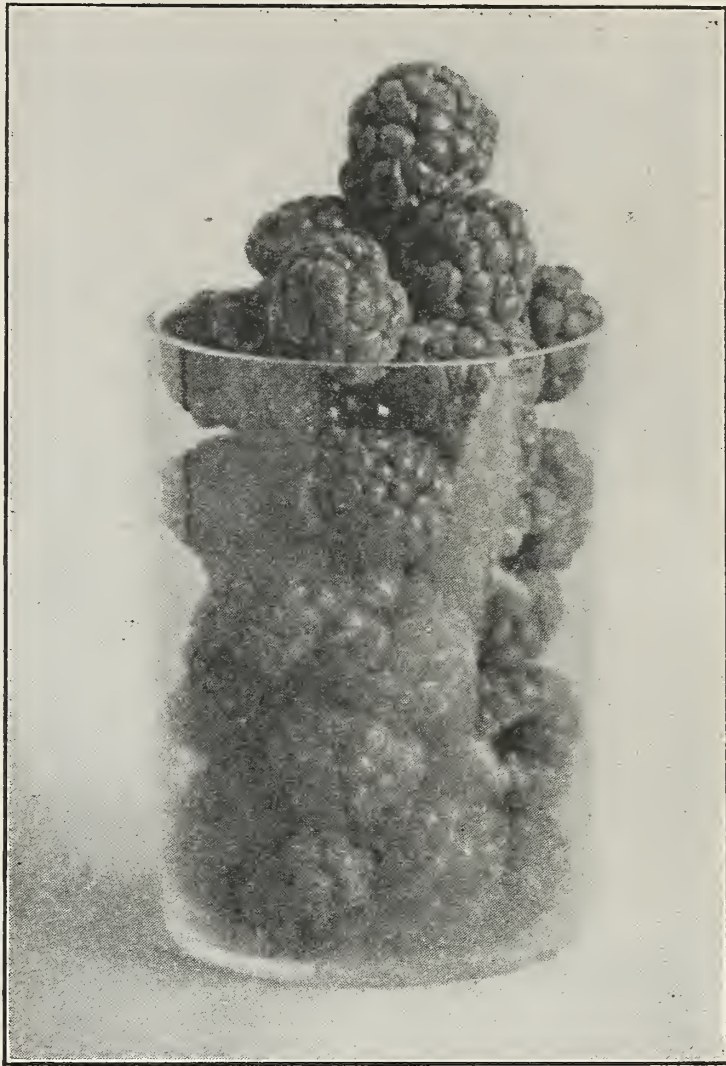
Cuthbert. Old standard, still sticks while newer sorts come and go. Long season.

St. Regis. Everbearing, good crops as late as Thanksgiving. Fine family berry.

Golden Queen. Good yellow, fine flavor. For family use.

Columbian. Purple, large. Intermediate between red and blackcap.

Blackcap. King of the Cliffs. Blackcaps need rich soil, plenty of water. Really prolific only in a few sections. This is the best variety.



LA FRANCE RASPBERRY

Immense size, immense producer, everbearer.
What more do you want?

La France. Great red everbearing. New, three years' tests prove this a very valuable variety, much stronger grower and much larger berries than any other. Thoroughly everbearing same as St. Regis. Berries may crumble a little more. Heavy cropper in late summer and fall.

Price, 2-yr. strong, 35c each; \$3.50 per doz; \$25.00 per 100. 1-yr. good, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$12.50 per 100.

STRAWBERRIES. Each locality has specially adapted varieties, but several have reached wide use and stood the test of several years' trial. Strawberries need water at least once a week and better oftener during bearing season.

Prices (except Progressive): postpaid, doz., 50c; 100, \$2.50. Not postpaid, 100, \$1.50; 500 for \$5.00; per 1000, \$8.00. Write for prices in large lots. We can sometimes offer bargains.



KLONDYKE
Just one plant.

Klondyke. Until two years ago the favorite and heaviest yielding market sort. Now divides the honors with Carolina.

STRAWBERRIES—Continued

Carolina. New variety taking the country by storm. Exceedingly prolific, hardy, vigorous grower, berries pointed, good quality, stands handling and marketing. Not an everbearing or a winter variety, but probably the most profitable all around berry.

Brandywine. Old reliable variety, long season, specially good near Coast, and where winter berries are grown. Outclassed for spring crops in warm locations, by new sorts.

Banner. One of the best new varieties. Heavy yielder, fine appearance, splendid quality.

California Beauty. Originated in Monrovia; rampant grower and bears from early spring to late October; good quality, almost everbearing.

Progressive Everbearing. Well known standard everbearing, which means in California all summer but not all winter. Very prolific and exceedingly sweet, but likely to be small unless in very rich ground and given extra water. Price: 60c doz.; \$3.00 per 100 postpaid; \$2.50 per 100, not prepaid; 500 for \$10.00, not prepaid; \$16.00 per 1000.

Other Varieties. We can supply 12 or 15 other varieties, all desirable in various parts of the country, which a strawberry specialist is trying out here in Monrovia. These include the famous Ettersburg Hybrids from Northern California, and many of the new sorts from Kellogg and other well known Eastern growers. We will gladly send list and prices on application. Some of these are good winter bearers where there are no severe frosts.

CITRUS TREES

All our citrus are on sour orange roots

Prices unless otherwise noted—trees balled and burlapped.

1 inch caliper	\$2.50	¾ inch	\$2.25
⅝ inch caliper	1.75	½ inch	1.40
⅜ inch caliper	1.00	¼ inch	.75

For large quantities write for special prices. Many varieties we can supply only in the lighter grades. This is a blessing in disguise, as young thrifty trees usually grow best. Try them.

ORANGES

ORANGES. Washington Navel. The standard winter orange. Ripe Nov. 15 to about May 1.

Thompson Improved Navel. Smaller than Washington, earlier, smoother skin, best for high foothill locations.

Golden Buckeye Navel. A new strain differing slightly in shape.

Navelencia. Introduced as a late Navel. Good, but seldom much later than others.

Valencia. The late summer orange. Always highly profitable. Remains on tree without dropping sometimes for eighteen months.

Malta Blood. Skin deep reddish color, and flesh mottled red. May and June.

Ruby Blood. Rounder than preceding, very similar.

Mediterranean Sweet. Medium size, very sweet when ripe. April to July.

St. Michael. Small, light yellow, very juicy, smooth skin, February to June.

LEMONS

LEMONS. Frosted easier than oranges, plant in warmer locations.

Eureka. The standard; spreading growth, few thorns, very productive.

Rialto. Practically seedless. A selection from Eureka.

Lisbon. Strong grower, thorny, stands hot interior well. Fruit unexcelled for quality.

Villa Franca. Grown considerably in San Diego County. Strong grower.

Variegated. Ornamental sort with variegated foliage. Fine for front yards.

Ponderosa. Fruit immense size, of good quality, tree dwarf.

Chinese. Dwarf, bushy tree, stands light freezing same as Tangerine. Fruit round, almost orange color. A fine flavored lemon. Low branched bushy trees, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

GARDEN PLANTS

ARTICHOKE. Globe. Divisions of large fruited varieties. Suckers, 25c each; in pots 35c each; \$3.50 doz.

ASPARAGUS. Palmetto, Argentieul and others.

Extra grade, 75c doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

Good grade, 50c doz.; \$3.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000.

We can sometimes supply heavy old clumps, 20 and 25c each. Most of the 2-year roots advertised are no larger than our 1-year. Write for quantity prices.

Mary Washington. The best of a new race of asparagus originated through hybridizing by experts of the Dept. of Agriculture. Extra large, productive and rust resistant. Very large roots \$1.50 doz. \$7.50 per 100; good grade, \$1.00 doz.; \$5.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 1000.

We also supply Martha Washington, almost as good. 75c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 1000.

GARDEN HERBS. Lavender, Rosemary, Sage, Mint, Balm, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme. Pots and cans, 10c to 25c each; larger clumps, 35c to \$1.00.

RHUBARB. Giant Winter Crimson and Strawberry, the best spring sort.

Extra large, 20-30c each. Strong roots, 15c each; \$1.50 doz. Light, 10c each; \$1.00 doz. Write for prices in larger quantities.

Horseradish, 50c doz. **Cauliflower,** 20c doz.; \$1.00 per 100; **Cabbage,** etc., 15c doz.; 75c per 100. **Tomatoes,** 20c doz. **Peppers,** 40c doz. **Egg Plant,** 50c doz. **Sweet Potatoes,** from \$1.50 per 100 to \$4.00 per 1000 according to date wanted.

MISCELLANEOUS

GRAPE FRUIT (Pomelo). Very scarce, 25c additional to above prices.

Marsh Seedless. Practically the only variety grown in California. Very large, almost seedless, heavy bearer.

CITRUS: RARE AND SCARCE SORTS

⅝ inch caliper	\$2.75	½ inch	\$2.00
⅜ inch caliper	1.75	¼ inch	1.50

We can sometimes furnish larger sizes at \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

Bearss Seedless or Tahiti Lime. Large, round, almost thornless, broad spreading habit, very juicy; ripens nearly all the year.

Mexican Lime. Small fruit and small leaves, very compact growth, productive.

Sweet Lime. Fruit resembles small orange. Juicy, refreshing but not sour.

TANGERINES and MANDARINS. These names are interchangeable and cover the same class of oranges—those which separate naturally from the rind, called Kid Glove oranges.

Satsuma. Very flat, ripens early, usually Dec. 1, very good quality, drooping growth, very hardy against frost.

Dancy. The most productive and profitable for shipping. Size about same as Satsuma, slightly thicker. Ripe February to August.

Willow Leaf. Narrow leaves and slender growth. Fruit like Dancy, slightly later.

King. Very large, almost as big as a small orange; skin usually rough and puffed.

CITRON OF COMMERCE. Large rough fruit, thick rind, which is used candied.

BOUQUET DES FLEURES. Grown for its beautiful appearance, thick, glossy, overlapping foliage, compact habit, and multitude of blossoms. Fruit showy but bitter. Large trees, round heads, for ornamental use—\$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

COMBINATION CITRUS TREES. We have trees budded to several different varieties on the same tree. Usually a Grape Fruit, Lemon and Tangerine are budded together but we have several different combinations. Prices, balled trees. Two kinds, \$2.50 to \$3.00; 3 kinds, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

LARGE ORANGE TREES. We offer some large Valencias, trunks 2½ to 3½ inches in diameter, good bushy tops, 7-8 ft. high. Trunks show some frost cracks but in splendid growing condition. These trees are established, growing in boxes, to transplant with foliage. Prices, \$12 to \$25 each.

TROPICAL AND SEMI-TROPICAL FRUIT TREES

AVOCADOS

Send for our Special Avocado Circular

For practical purposes, Avocados are classed as Mexican or Thin Skinned; and Hard Shell or Thick Skinned. The Hard Shell class is easily frosted, the Mexican is about as hardy as an orange. The Hard Shells are grown for shipping and for high class trade. Most of them ripen in the spring and summer. The Mexicans are for home and local use; are usually heavy bearers and ripen mostly in the fall. They are easier to grow, but if you have the proper location—frostless—the Hard Shells pay better. Avocado trees should be protected from the sun as soon as planted, by a screen of burlap over stakes, placed on the sunny side. Also whitewash the trunk and keep it white-washed until shaded by foliage.

In spite of the severe freeze of Jan. 1922, Avocado production is attaining commercial importance. It is now developing into as solid and permanent a business as orange growing—and considerably more profitable. This applies solely to the warmer, frost free situations. For the general run of country we believe the Hardy Mexican Varieties will soon be found on every place where oranges can be grown—simply for home and local consumption. Many of them are harder than orange trees, and the food value is far superior to oranges.

Southern California fruit stands and grocery stores are now selling these hardy varieties in season as freely as any other fruit. There were probably 100 lbs. of soft skinned avocados sold in 1923 to every 10 lbs. sold in 1920. That means that consumption is increasing 5 times as fast as population—and yet probably half the people even in Southern California have never yet tasted an avocado. The market is practically untouched still. There will be no over production for the next 10 years no matter how fast Avocado trees are planted—probably never. And this applies as surely to the soft skinned, hardy varieties sold at reasonable prices, as to the large, hard-shelled shipping fruits, which have to be sold higher to cover extra costs of production and marketing.

There is no better thing to plant than an Avocado orchard.

There will be no better time to plant it than right now.

Cross Pollenization

This is a subject of great importance brought forward only a year ago by the investigation of Dr. Stout and has been the theme of numerous discussions ever since.

Briefly, Dr. Stout seemed to prove that in most varieties the flowers were open and in condition to receive pollen at a time when there were no flowers open and disseminating pollen on that particular variety. But—there were other different varieties which were open and shedding pollen at that particular time.

The trick then is to match varieties which are shedding pollen at the proper time to suit some other variety which is ready to receive pollen. This proposition is still under fire, some experiments already conducted seeming to prove that such a practice is unnecessary. However, it is too soon to make any definite decision, which may not be reached for years. It is always safest, however, to plant a mixture of varieties. We give Dr. Stout's preliminary lists as published—the varieties in the A list being suitable for pollenizing the B. list and vice versa—provided the varieties selected are those which bloom at the same date.

Avocado Pollenator List

A	B
Benik	Cabnal
Blakeman	Champion
Cantel	Dorothea
Challenge	Fuerte
✓ Clower	Ganter
Colorado	✗ Hanson
Dickey	Isham
Dickinson	✗ Iskil
✗ El Grande	✗ Larnat
✗ El Oro	Linda
✓ El Presidente	Lyon
✗ Kashlan	Meserve
Mayopan	✗ Montezuma
Murrietta	✗ Nabal
Perfecto	Panchoy
Sharpless	Queen
Solano	Rey
Spinks	Tertoh
Taft	✗ Tumin
✗ Ultimate	✗ Walker

The relation of each variety to the others, to find the most suitable and effective pollenizer, remains to be worked out.

The varieties recommended for Fuerte—probably the most valuable commercial variety—are Spinks and Dickinson. This is tentative only, and remains to be proven in practice, but all are good varieties and there will be no mistake in planting them. We will supply such information as is available on any other varieties on request.

Our observations lead us to conclude that there are a number of varieties especially in the Mexican thin-skinned class which are self-fertile, needing no cross pollenizers. We are practically sure of this for Ganter, Caliente, Blake and Northrup. We believe the Spinks and the Lyons are also in this class.

HARD SHELL VARIETIES. **Puebla.** This and Fuerte are sometimes classed as Leather Skins; intermediate between the Thick and Thin Skinned sorts. They are much harder than the other Thick Skins and stood the freeze of January, 1922, much better. Puebla is medium size, specially valuable as ripening in December and January.

Fuerte. In our opinion the most valuable of all Avocados. Fairly hardy, good size, delicious quality. With us it bears young and regularly, but there have been some complaints of shy bearing. Ripe February to March. Long oval, slight neck, dark green with brown cheek.

Blakeman. Ripe May to July, dark green, broadly oval, fruit about 1 lb. weight.

Colorado. Splendid purple fruit ripe February to June. One of the older varieties originated by Mr. Murrietta.

Dickinson. Ripe in summer, June to August, weight about ¾ lb. Thick, warty, purple skin. Said to be a good pollenizer for Fuerte.

Dickey A. Pear shape, reddish purple, ripe March to June, small seed, yellow flesh, weight about 1 lb., good bearer.

Knight. Almost perfectly round. Large size, thick, deep yellow flesh. Ripe early summer.

Linda. The largest, two-pound fruit not uncommon. June, July, August. Not such a heavy bearer as Queen.



AVOCADO TREE
A thrifty 6-year-old.

Lyon. Small tree but big fruit; ripe January to May. Slender dwarf tree, bears very young and heavily, fruit unexcelled for flavor and nutritious quality. Requires little space. "The Poor Man's Tree." Difficult to propagate, and tender for frost like all others of this class.

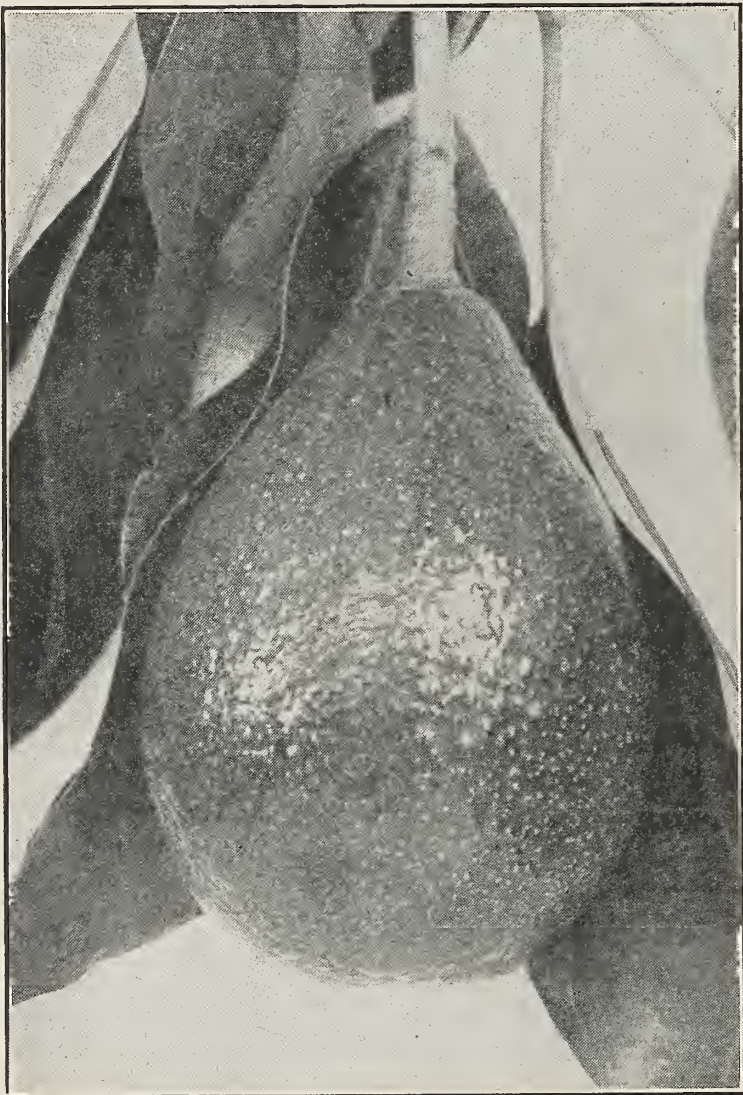
Miller. Very rich delicious green fruit originated at Hollywood. Ripe July, August, September.

Queen. The best of the Knight importations. Bears young, large green pear shaped fruit of delicious quality. Productive, also a summer fruit.

Sharpless. One of the largest, often 1½ lbs., long pear shaped. Late summer and fall.

Surprise. Oblong pear shape, over 1 lb. weight, bright green, ripe April to June.

Spinks. We regard this as the most prolific and regular bearer of all the hard-shell varieties. Black glossy fruit, slightly roughened, ¾ to 1 lb., ripe March to August, good quality, not quite so rich as Fuerte, of which it is a good pollinator.



SPINKS AVOCADO

Here is one that WILL bear.

New Varieties. Found by Mr. Wilson Popenoe in explorations in Central America and introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Mayopan. Globe shape, very rough skin, ripe May to July. Weight about ¾ lbs.

Cabnal. Round, roughened, ripe February to June, weight about 1 lb.

Benik. Oblong pear shape, weight about 1 pound, ripe May to July.

MEXICAN OR THIN SKINNED VARIETIES. All reasonably hardy for frost.

Blake. Long green fruit, reliable bearer, originated in Pasadena. August to October.

Caliente (Formerly Garcia). Black, oval, medium-small size. Specially valuable for early and heavy bearing. One-year trees often bear in nursery row; has not failed a good crop in eight years. Late July to October.

Chappelow. Black, long neck, very hardy. The original tree in Duarte has produced 5000 fruit in one season. Young trees sometimes slow to bear. August to November.

Ganter. One of the oldest varieties and still one of the best. Bears young, and heavily every year, long green fruit, delicious quality. Ripe August to November. Principal defect, a black spot in the end of a few of the ripening fruits. Very large ornamental tree, which has stood unharmed in Valencia orchards which froze back 2 to 6 ft. of their tops.

Northrup. Similar in appearance to Caliente, possibly hardier, not quite so reliable in bearing.

Rodolph. Similar to Chappelow and bears better while young. August to October.

Seedling Avocados. Fine for shade trees and roadside planting. Usually bear in from 5 to 8 years, even the small varieties bringing from 3c to 12c per fruit.

Hardy Mexican Seedlings, in pots and cans, 1 ft., 40c; 18 in., 50c; 2 ft., 65c.

Balled from field, 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.00; 4 ft., \$1.50.

Prices—Lyons, balled from field:

	1-2 ft.	2-3 ft.	3-4 ft.	4-5 ft.	5-6 ft.
Each	\$3.50	\$3.75	\$4.25	\$5.00
Lots of 10—					
Per tree	3.00	3.25	3.75	4.75

Prices—Spinks, Dickinson, Puebla, Ganter, Caliente, Mayopan, Cabnal, Benik. (Last 3, new U. S. Dept. of Agriculture introductions.)

	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.75	\$4.25	\$5.00
Each					
Lots of 10—					
Per tree	2.50	2.75	3.25	3.75	4.50

Prices—Fuerte, Linda, Knight, Queen, Dickey A, Sharpless, Surprise, Blakeman, Colorado.

Hardy Varieties—Blake, Chappelow, Rodolph, Northrup.

	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.25	\$4.50
Each					
Lots of 10—					
per tree	2.25	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00

We have a few trees, extra large 6 ft. up at \$7.50 each. In lots of 10, we allow any selection of sizes or varieties. Write us for special prices on large lots for orchard planting—or, better still, come and see our nursery and select your trees.

SEMI-TROPICAL FRUITS

Banana, Orinoco. Ornamental clumps, several stems, makes tropical appearance quickly and sprouts readily if frosted. Fruits in warm sheltered locations.

Plants 1½ to 6 ft., \$1.00 to \$3.50.

Carob Tree or St. John's Bread. (Ceratonia Siliqua.)

Dark green shade and street tree, shaped like Umbrella Tree. Very hardy for drought, stands considerable frost. Fruit, a broad chocolate colored bean, edible, pulp sweet. Slow grower.

Small, in pots, 25c to 50c. In cans, 1½ to 4 ft., 65c to \$2.00.

Budded, named varieties, box, 18-inch, \$2.75.



Tree

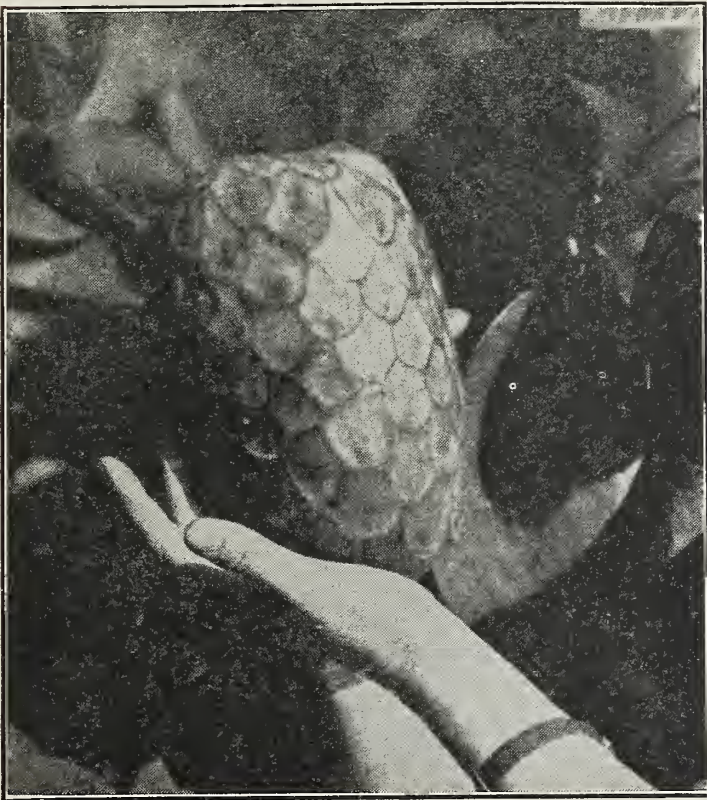
CAROB

Fruit

Carissa Grandiflora. (Natal Plum.) Bushy, spreading, compact shrub growing 5 to 6 ft. Fragrant, white, jasmine-scented flowers against a background of glossy dark green foliage. Small red fruit resembling cranberries, which are used like that fruit. Tender for frost. This makes a beautiful hedge, or shrubby plant near a building.

4 in. pots, 10-18 in., 50 to 75c. Balls and cans, bushy, \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Fruiting Carissa—Bartlett Variety. Similar to above but bears quantities of large red plum-shaped fruit; makes delicious jelly. Small plants in pots, 75c; balled, 12-15 inch, \$2.00.



CHERIMOYA

A delicious fruit for frostless places.

Cherimoya. (Custard Apple.) *Anona*. Large green fruit, soft custard-like pulp of pineapple flavor. Tree grows very fast, easily frosted; plant only in warm locations. We offer select seedlings; plant several close together. They make a beautiful group and bear better.

Pots, 15-20 in., 35c to 50c. Cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c to \$1.25.

Delicious Monster. (*Monstera* or *Philodendron*.) Unusual half climbing plant, whose immense leaves (15 to 20 inches across) are cut, notched and even perforated in most fantastic manner, while from the twisted stem long aerial roots grope their way back to the ground. Needs shade and will not stand freezing. Often planted close to the trunks of other trees. Bears a long green fruit containing kernels like a cob of corn; delicious blending of all aromatic fruit flavors. Makes a splendid tub plant.

In pots and tubs, 1½ to 8 ft., \$1.50 to \$20.00.

Eugenia Jambosa (Rose Apple). Beautiful colored foliage, bushy, highly scented fruit; like crab-apples. Very few in stock. Rather tender.

5 gal., 4 ft., \$4.00 and \$5.00.

Feijoa Sellowiana (Pineapple Guava). Very hardy, tall shrub, standing 15 degrees frost. Foliage gray green with silvery reverse. Flowers beautiful, numerous red stamens in center surrounded by saucer-shaped white petals, which are sweet and edible. Very drought resistant. Fruit dark green, skin tough, flesh white, sweet and delicious for eating fresh. The whole fruit makes a delicious jelly and the pulp alone makes a jam superior to strawberry. Ripe, October to December.

Seedlings from heavy fruiting strain, cans, 10-12 in., 25c to 35c; 18-24 in., 60c. Balled, 2-3 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.00. Large, 5-6 ft., \$5.00.

Budded—large fruiting variety, ball 18-inch, \$2.75.

Guava, Red Strawberry (*Psidium Cattleianum*). Bushy, dark green, fast growing shrub, drought resistant, stands considerable cold. Fine as single ornamental shrub, or for groups, borders or hedges. Bears young, usually at 18 months. Fruit red ¾ to 1½ inch in diameter; flavor of strawberry, delicious fresh and for jams and jellies. Often bears two crops, ripe in October-November and January-February.

Pots and cans, 10-15 in., 25c; gal. 18 in., 50c; 2 ft., 75c.

Balled, 18 in., 75c; 24 in., \$1.25; extra heavy, \$1.50.

Yellow Strawberry. Just the same but bigger, nicer, sweeter fruit, yellow in color.

Pots and cans, 10-12 in., 25c; 15-24 in., 50 to 75c.

Lemon (*Psidium Guajava*). Entirely distinct from Strawberry Guava; large veined leaves, upright open growth, very tender for frost. Large yellow fruit, seeds very small, peculiar flavor.

Pots and cans, 18-30 in., 75c to \$1.50.

Loquat (*Eriobotrya Japonica*). Beautiful dark green tree, large glossy leaves, very handsome with clusters of yellow fruit. Hardy everywhere except in dry, exceedingly hot, interior valleys. Fruit ripens February to June; flavor somewhat like apples, especially when cooked. Makes splendid jelly. Blossoms deliciously fragrant, appearing usually in November and December. Our strain of Giant Seedlings bear fruit almost as large as the Advance budded variety. Desirable as the first fruit ripening in the spring.

Gal. cans, 15-24 in., 40c to 75c. Balled and 5 gal. 2 ft., bushy, \$1; 3 ft., \$1.25 to \$1.50; 4 ft., \$1.75 to \$2.00.

We can furnish a few large fruiting trees 8-12 ft. balled, \$5.00 to \$10 each.

Budded—large fruiting variety, balled 18-inch, \$2.75.

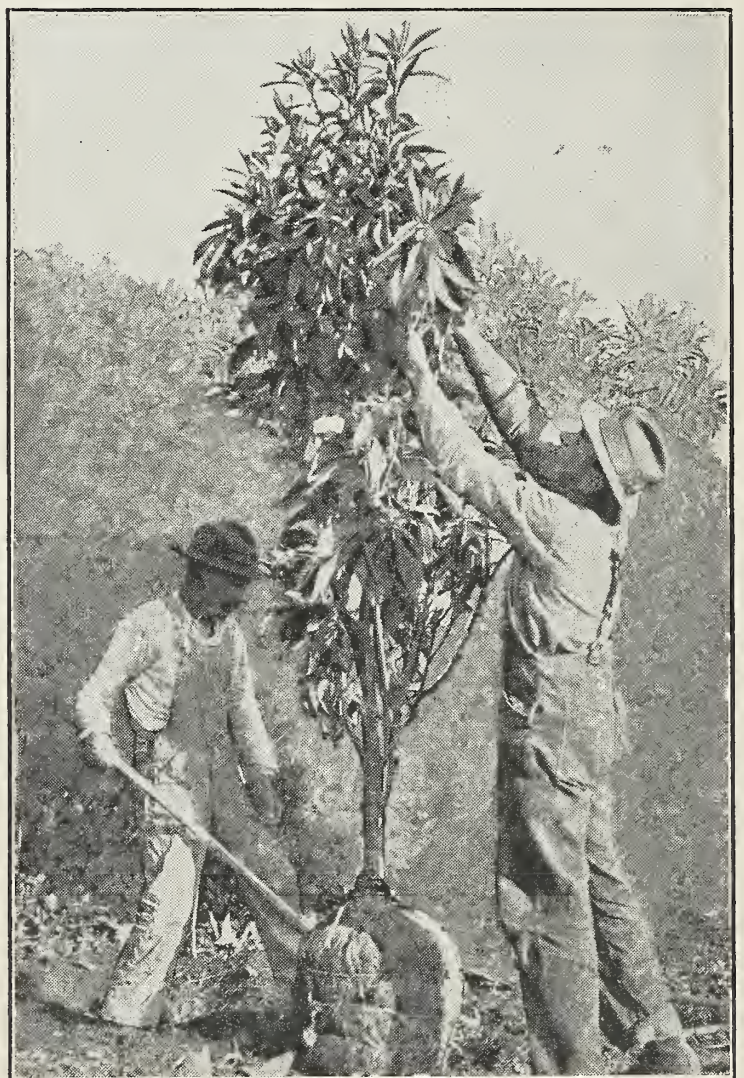
Macadamia Ternifolia (Queensland Nut). Small, compact, upright tree, unique foliage, which is long and narrow with prickly, holly-like edges. Young growth bronze and red. Nuts larger than filberts, flavor of Brazil nut. Very ornamental; stands only very light frosts.

Boxes, 12 in., \$1.00; 16 in., \$1.50; 20-24 in., \$2.25.

Sapote (*Casimiroa Edulis*). A large fast growing tree; five-fingered, sharp-pointed foliage. Quite tender for frost, but quickly recovers. Fruit yellowish or gray green; yellow or white pulp with several good sized seeds. Flavor difficult to describe; has a suggestion of the Eastern pawpaw. Tree remarkably drought resistant.

Gal. cans, 2 ft., \$1.00; 3 ft., \$1.50.

Budded—"Coleman," balled, 4-6 ft., \$10.00.



DIGGING LOQUAT TREES

This illustrates the manner in which trees are dug for delivery, the roots remaining in a solid ball of earth without disturbance. This is called "Balling". Evergreen Ornamentals are handled in the same way.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

We have a very large assortment of ornamental plants of all descriptions. We have listed the most important ones in this catalogue; but for lack of space are forced to omit many varieties. If there are any plants desired not found listed in these pages, write to us. We can probably either supply you or refer you to a source of supply, and we will be very happy to help you in any way.

We have made descriptions brief, but as accurate as possible. No plant is perfect; nothing is, in this imperfect world, but the good points of every one usually outweigh the defects, so that all are well worth planting. A knowledge of the weak points of each, however, gives valuable assistance in determining the selection, guiding in the location and care, and preventing disappointment. We think you will find this catalogue unusual in giving this information, and we hope you will find it useful.

We will be glad to have you consult us about your problems. The Pioneer Nursery began in 1876. Forty-eight years' accumulated experience is at your service.



DRIVE LINED WITH CEDRUS DEODARA

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

We have a Landscape Department especially for the help of our customers in the laying out of their grounds.

We will be pleased to give advice, help in the selection of varieties, make sketches or complete detailed plans, and pick out the plants you desire or that we recommend; and we are glad to do this whether you wish us to do the planting or simply deliver the stock. We are equipped to take care of you completely, installing sprinkling systems, rockeries, lily ponds and paths of stepping stones; making lawns and planting window boxes. We will be glad to give you an estimate, for plants alone; or for the job completely planted, either on contract or by the day.

Many people have the erroneous impression that landscape work and planting must be done in the early spring months only. This is a mistake. Except for bare root deciduous trees, planting can be carried on throughout the entire year. In fact during the summer and fall when there is no rush, we can give your problems more attention and greater care, resulting in a better job. Therefore do not put off planting when summer comes. Some things cannot be safely planted then, but many others succeed even better than in cooler weather. Consult us anyway.

CONE BEARING EVERGREEN TREES

Note:—All varieties marked * are native California species.

ABIES (Firs). All firs and spruces are of slower growth and more compact habit here than in cooler, damper climates. Some kinds sunburn easily, losing their leaders, and becoming shrubs instead of trees, and are valuable for mass planting. Most of them prefer cool semi-shady locations, or north slopes. Good specimens are very valuable for individual planting on lawns, at entrances, or wherever a particularly fine plant is desired.

Fraseri (Fraser's Balsam Fir). Makes more upright growth than any other Fir or Spruce here in Southern California. Does not sunburn; gray-green with bluish cast. A beautifully formed young tree. Balled or boxed, 4 to 6 ft., \$8.00 to \$15.00.

Nordmanniana (Nordman's Fir). Dark glossy green, needles white on reverse. Stiff; compact spreading growth, beautiful form. Very slow. Young plants sometimes sunburn and lose leading shoot.

Balled, slightly imperfect form, 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.00 to \$5.00. Specimens, \$10.00.

We have a few plants of *Abies *lasiocarpa*, *Picea (pectinata)*, *Pinsapo* and *Concolor*, \$3.00 to \$8.00.

ARAUCARIA. Only a few Araucarias are available since Quarantine 37 took effect.

Bidwilli (False Monkey Puzzle). Tall tree, beautifully conical habit, broad dark green prickly leaflets; a striking, impressive tree. Fairly hardy, but damaged somewhat in cold locations in January, 1922. Sometimes afflicted with golden mealy bug, which makes foliage drop; but there has recently been introduced a quite effective parasite to control this pest.

Large plants, in tubs, imperfect, 6-7 ft., \$7.00; pots, light, 18-30 in., \$1.50 to \$3.00.

excelsa (Star Pine, Norfolk Island Pine) Branches in horizontal whorls, very striking, grows 60 ft., injured by severe freezing.

Very scarce. Pots, 12-15 in., \$3.50.

CEDRUS. Perhaps the most beautiful class of tall evergreens. All are remarkably hardy, easily grown and of distinct form and outline.

Atlantica (Mt. Atlas Cedar). Dark green, erect, rather stiff habit, very pleasing shape. Has been neglected for the Deodara, as it grows much slower; deserves more appreciation. Fine for specimens on lawns, or for street trees in wide parkings. Sometimes difficult to transplant successfully.

Balled or boxed, 7 to 15 ft., \$8.00 to \$30.00.

deodara (Himalayan Cedar). Probably the most popular conifer. Silvery blue foliage, graceful but impressive pyramidal form, attains majestic size but is equally beautiful in the youngest specimen. Very fast growing and quite drought resistant.

Balled, bushy specimens, 3 ft., \$3.00; 4 ft., \$4.00; 5 ft., \$6.00; 7-8 ft., \$8.00.

Balled, lighter grade, 25% less.

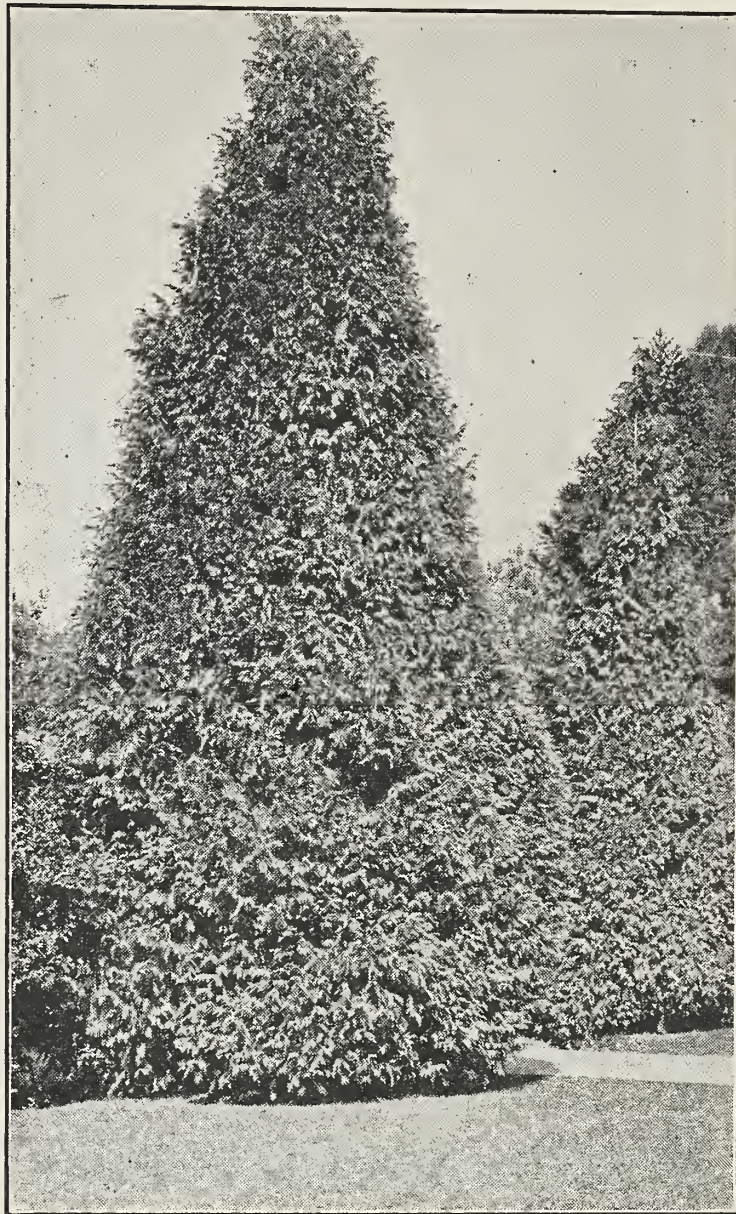
Boxed, 9 ft., \$10-\$12; 10 ft., \$12-\$15; 12 ft., \$15-\$20; 15 ft., \$18-\$25; 18 ft., \$30-\$40; 20 ft., \$35-\$60.

Libani (True Cedar of Lebanon). Resembles Atlantica very closely, slightly different outline, and possibly shorter needles. Same habit. Prices same as Atlantica.



ITALIAN CYPRESS

Used altogether too much just now.



LAWSON CYPRESS

Too much neglected just now.

***CHAMAECYPARIS** (Lawson Cypress). Broad, oval, pyramidal tree, of soft gray color and soft graceful outline. Flat foliage, moderate growth, beautiful in any size. Hardy except in dry interior. A splendid tree for lawn or border planting.

Balls, 18 in., \$1.00; 3 ft., \$2.75; 4 ft., \$3.50; 5 ft., \$4.50; 6 ft., \$7.50.

Boxed, 7-8 ft., \$10.00 to \$12.00; 9 ft., \$15 to \$20.

For dwarf forms see Coniferous Shrubs.

CUPRESSUS (Cypress). Exceedingly hardy, very fast growing, very drought resistant.

Arizonica. Foliage silvery gray, slender pyramidal form, rapid grower. Perfectly hardy, succeeding even on the desert and in Imperial Valley. Makes a good silvery gray hedge. Useful for a slender tall tree, of broader base and more tapering habit than Italian Cypress. Large sizes difficult to ball.

Paper pots and cans, 8-12 in., 25c; 12-18 in., 50c; 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.00; 4-5 ft., \$1.25 to \$2.00.

***macrocarpa** (Monterey Cypress). The commonest variety, universally used for hedges and wind-breaks. Trims to any desired shape; the fastest grower of all. Bright green, becoming dark green with age, when it attains majestic size, over 100 ft. high and 50 ft. spread. Perfectly drought resistant, may be grown directly on the ocean front.

Paper pots and cans, 1 ft., 20c; 1½ ft., 25c; 2 ft., 40c; 2½ ft., 60c.

Flats of 100, 8-16 in., \$3.00 to \$4.00.

sempervirens (Italian Cypress). Slender, erect, very tall columnar habit, fast growing and hardy. Much used for its architectural effects in specimens and groups, also at entrances. Select compact type and grow as dry as possible after the first year.

Paper pots and cans, 8-12 in., 25c; 12-15 in., 35c; 18-24 in., 60c.

Balls, 2 ft., 90c; 3 ft., \$1.40; 4 ft., \$2.00; 5 ft., \$3.00; 6 ft., \$4.00.

LIBOCEDRUS . *decurrens (Oregon Cedar, Incense Cedar). Tall, compact, pyramidal form, rich green flat foliage of the Arborvitae type. The very best formal tree, its graceful foliage preventing stiffness. Hardy for cold, heat and drought; always attractive color. Will be more widely used when better known. Fine tree for street planting in moderately wide parking spaces.

Balled, 2 ft., \$2.50; 3 ft., \$3.50; 6 ft., \$7.50; 8 ft., \$10.00.

Boxed, 9-10 ft., \$25.00; 12-14 ft., \$45.00. A few imperfect specimens, ½ price.

PICEA (Spruce). For Firs see *Abies*. See also *Pseudotsuga*. What is said of Firs applies equally to Spruces. We have some beautiful specimens for conspicuous positions. Also a large number imperfect, ill-shaped or dwarfed, which work splendidly for mass planting, hillside cover or rockwork. We will make reduced rates on this class of stock.

Spruces and Firs should generally be considered as shrubs rather than trees in Southern California landscape work as they are so slow in growth.

alba caerulea (Blue Spruce). Vigorous, sharply conical, silvery blue tint. There is nothing prettier than this spruce with new fresh growth in the spring.

Balled, 4 ft., \$6.00; 5 ft., \$8.00. Boxed, 6 ft., \$12.00; 7-9 ft., \$20.00-\$30.00.

excelsa (Norway Spruce). Hardy, strong growing, upright, blackish-green foliage. Usually very compact while young in Southern California, except in shady locations; more open, vigorous growth with age.

Balled, 2 ft., \$2.50; 3 ft., \$4.00; 4 ft., \$6.00; 5 ft., \$7.50; 6 ft., \$8.00.

Boxed, 6-9 ft., \$12.00 to \$25.00.

orientalis (Oriental Spruce). Smallest needles, slenderest growth, brightest green. Grow very dwarf in sun here. Fine for tubs, rockeries and dwarf planting.

Balled, 15 in., \$3.00; 18 in., \$3.50; 2 ft., \$4.50; 2½ ft., \$6.00.

pungens (Colorado Spruce). One of the hardiest and best shaped spruces.

pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). Stiff green needles and branches. Two types, a gray green, and a glaucous blue. Also a silvery variety called Koster's Blue Spruce, now very scarce on account of Quarantine 37. All do well here but are very slow. Broad, spreading, conical.

Balled, 1½ ft., \$3.00; 2 ft., \$4.00; 2½ ft., \$5.00; 3 ft., \$7.50; 4 ft., \$10.00.

Boxed, 5 ft., \$15.00; extra choice, 6 ft., \$50.00.

We can also furnish *Picea polita* and *Smithiana* (Morinda) \$4.00 to \$10.00; *Engelmanni*, small, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

PINUS (Pines). We have a large assortment of Pines. Nearly all varieties succeed well. There is a wide difference in size, habit of growth and color and many pines now neglected could be used to great advantage in Southern California horticulture. Specially adapted to backgrounds and hillside planting. Many varieties are drought resistant, requiring no water except winter rains after the first season. Several sorts are of very rapid growth, making a fine shade, and useful for roadside planting.

Austriaca (Austrian Pine). Bright pleasing green, very compact, dwarf growth in Southern California. Good for massing alone or with other shrubbery, for rockeries or individual small specimens. Often irregular, contorted, very pleasing. Five years' growth about 6 to 8 ft.

Balled, 3 ft., \$2.00; 4 ft., \$3.00; 5 ft., \$4.00 to \$6.00; 6 ft., \$5.00 to \$10.00.

edulis (Pinon or Nut Pine). Small pine, short needles, dwarf growth, conical shape, gray color, very hardy. Fine for small compact specimen. Five years, 8-10 ft.

Balled, 3 ft., \$2.00; 4 ft., \$3.00; 5 ft., \$3.50; 6 ft., \$4.50.



CANARY ISLAND PINE

Exceedingly hardy, beautifully ornamental.

Canariensis (Canary Island Pine). Upright, slender, branches ascending, growth open, rapid; beautiful shape, very large needles. Color white while young, later greenish gray. Exceedingly drought resistant. Five years' growth 20 ft.

Cans, 2-3 ft., \$1.00. Boxed from field, 15-20 ft., \$35.00 to \$60.00.

***flexilis** (Limber Pine). Native white pine, bushy, spreading, compact, silvery blue green, soft needles; a beautiful small pine. Five years, 10 ft.

Balls and 5 gal., 2 ft., \$2.25; 3 ft., \$3.00; 2½-4 ft., \$3.50; 4-5 ft., \$4.50.

Halepensis (Jerusalem or Aleppo Pine). Bushy spreading growth, exceedingly rapid, slender flexible branches, fine soft gray-green needles. Very hardy. This with Monterey and maritima or Cluster Pine are the three fastest growing shade pines. Not quite as good color and shape as Monterey, but does not die out unexpectedly like Monterey, and more graceful than maritima. Five years, 25 ft.

1 gal., 2 ft., 65c; 3 ft., 85c; 4 ft., \$1.00.

***Jeffreyi** (Jeffrey's Pine). Resembles Coulteri, more compact, slower. Native. Five years, 10 ft.

Balled, 5 ft., \$3.50; 6 ft., \$4.50.

Massoniana (Japanese Pine). A good substitute for Monterey, which it resembles in color—a bright pleasing green. More stiff and massive, somewhat slower, but fast enough—and most important—will not die out. Five years, 18 ft.

Balled, 5 ft., \$1.75; 6 ft., \$2.50; 7 ft., \$3.00; 8-9 ft., \$3.50 to \$5.00.

Mughus (Montana). (Dwarf Mountain Pine). Very dwarf, compact, irregular growth. For rockery and dwarf plantings. Five years, 3 to 5 ft.

Balled, 1½-3 ft., \$2.00 to \$5.00 according to shape and condition.

***ponderosa** (Western Yellow Pine). Hardy, slow, stiff, broad bushy form, gray-green. Five years, 8 to 10 ft.

Balled, 2-3 ft., \$2.00; 4 ft., \$2.50; 5 ft., \$4.00. Boxed, 6-8 ft., \$8.00 to \$12.00.

***radiata (palustris).** (Monterey Pine). The fastest grower and most beautiful of our pines, bright living green, very hardy, but occasionally dies mysteriously in Southern California only. Nineteenths of the pines in cultivation in California are this variety. In 5 years, 30 ft.

Gal., 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 75c. Balls and cans, 4-6 ft., \$2.00 to \$2.50; 7-8 ft., \$3.00; 9-10 ft., \$5.00.

strobis (White Pine). Soft fluffy, bushy pine, slender gray needles. A most pleasing lawn or shrubby specimen. Very hardy and easily transplanted. Five years, 8-10 ft. Becoming scarce.

Balls and tubs, 5-6 ft., \$4.50; 7-8 ft., \$6 to \$10.

sylvestris (Scotch Pine). Rough, shaggy, stiff gray pine, harsh and tough as Scotch granite. Slow grower, irregular shape in Southern California. Five years, 8 to 12 ft.

Balled, 4 ft., \$2.00; 5 ft., \$2.50; 6 ft., \$3.00. Boxed, 7-8 ft., \$6.00 to \$10.00.

We have also a few *Pinus densiflora*, **monophylla*, **Parryana*, *pinia*, *Torreyana* and *Coulteri*. \$2.00 to \$10.00 each.

TAXODIUM mucronatum (Chapultepec Cypress. From Mexico, resembles Coast Redwood, but foliage finer, more hardy, lighter green. Exceptionally fast and hardy. The most beautiful tall slender evergreen grown, but becomes dull and loses part of foliage in winter. Five years, 20 ft.

In cans, 6 ft., \$2.50; 7-8 ft., \$3.50.

***SEQUOIA (Wellingtonia).** Two species only, distinctly Californian, the only ones in the world. The world's largest and oldest trees.

***sempervirens** (Coast Redwood). This, with *Cedrus Deodara* and *Libocedrus decurrens* are the best conifers for California, and we place this as best of the three. Fast; upright tapering trunk, drooping branches, foliage in flat sprays, dark pleasing green, absolutely hardy except in hottest interior, drought resistant. Very attractive in groups of two to five, planted close together. Should be used more freely for tall specimens, background effects, etc., and for street planting. Five years, 18 ft.

Gal. cans, 15-24 in., 50-75c. 5 gal., 3 ft., \$1.75; 4 ft., \$2.50; 5-6 ft., \$3.50.

Field grown, difficult to transplant, 8-15 ft., boxed, \$10.00 to \$35.00.



SEQUOIA GIGANTEA

The Biggest Tree, the Oldest Tree in the World

***gigantea** (California Big Tree). Stiff heavy pyramidal growth, slow, makes a massive trunk; large at base, tapering to top. Short gray needles. A very hardy tree which should be planted more. This is the Yosemite species. Five years' growth, 7-8 ft. Difficult to transplant. We do not guarantee this variety when dug from field, except by special arrangement.

Pots, 8-12 in., \$1.00; 12-18 in., \$1.50. Balled, 2-3 ft., \$3.50. Boxed, from field, 5 ft., \$12; 6 ft., \$15.

TAXUS see *Coniferous Shrubs*—as they seldom grow large in Southern California.

CONIFEROUS SHRUBS

There is nothing more pleasing for either group or individual specimens than a good selection of dwarf growing conifers. They lend a dignity and charm in landscape effects attained by no other group of plants. Their attributes are mass, form, and a blending of beautiful foliage tones, in contrast to either the solidity or the grace of other shrubbery, and the brilliant color of flowers. Only a few varieties are commonly known and largely used at present. A judicious selection from the large assortment here offered will help to relieve the maddening monotony of golden arborvitae, boxwood and Italian cypress, so endlessly repeated in most landscape work at this time.

CHAMAECYPARIS Lawsoniana Alumi (Erect Blue Lawson Cypress). Beautiful soft blue foliage, very compact upright growth. Superior to arbor vitae for tub use or formal planting; remaining attractive longer and developing better. One of the good things not yet overdone.

Balled, 15 in., \$1.50; 20 in., \$2.50; 24 in., \$3.00.

JUNIPERUS (Junipers). Not appreciated as they deserve. Especially hardy, widely diverging forms, but always graceful and harmonious, they add to the beauty of any planting whether used alone or grouped with other conifers. In this list we have omitted parts of some involved botanical names.

Chinensis argentea var. (Variegated Chinese). Pyramidal, sharply pointed, dense, gray-green with scattered golden sprays. Slow.

Balled, 1 ft., \$1.50; 16 in., \$2.00; 20 in., \$2.25; 2 ft., \$3.00.

Canadensis (Canadian). Fast growing, hardy, bushy, rather coarse, but compact foliage, silvery with undertone of brown. Grows 8 or 10 ft. We have two types from seedlings—the compact and the spreading.

Balled, sizes average of height and diameter, 12 in., \$2.00; 15 in., \$2.50; 18 in., \$3.00; 24 in., \$3.50.

Canadensis aurea (incorrectly *Fortunei*). More spreading, slightly pendulous tips, golden brown shading.

Balled, 15 in., \$2.25; 18 in., \$2.50; 24 in., \$3.00.

Hibernica (Irish). Upright, slender, compact, mottled silver-gray, sharp needles. Widely used where medium-sized columnar form is required in landscape work. Very hardy.

Balled and cans, 18 in., \$1.25; 24 in., \$1.75; 30 in., \$2.25; 3 ft., \$2.75; 4 ft., \$3.50.

Horizontalis. Probably a type of *Sabina*. Spreading on the ground like a watermelon vine. Flat green foliage, slender branching growth.

Balled, 1 ft., \$1.25; 15-18 in., \$2.00; 2 ft., \$2.75.

Japonica (Japanese). Upright slender growth with pendulous tips, branching into a beautiful spreading form. Soft silvery pastel gray foliage. Grows 6 to 10 ft.

Balled, 15 in., \$1.50; 18 in., \$2.00; 20 in., \$2.50; 30 in., \$3.00; 36 in., \$3.50.

Pfitzeriana (Spreading Juniper). One of the very best. Wide spreading graceful form, silvery blue foliage, rapid growth to 6-8 ft. Hardy.

Balled, 18 in., \$2.00; 24 in., \$2.75; 30 in., \$3.50.

procumbens (Trailing). Prostrate spreading habit, dense tufted branches, gray-green foliage, very hardy. Useful for rockeries, terraces, steps, entrances, etc., also in tubs.
Balled, 1 ft., \$1.00; 15 in., \$1.50; 18 in., \$2.00; 20-24 in., \$2.50.

rigidus (Rigid Juniper). Heavy needled form, bronzy gray color, loosely branching upright habit, fast and hardy.
Pots, 10-15 in., 50c. Balled, 2 ft., \$1.75; 2½-3 ft., \$2.50.

Sabina (Sabin Juniper). Dark green flat foliage, spreading half-reclining habit. Slow dense growth, very pleasing color and form.
Balled, 12 in., \$1.50; 16 in., \$2.00; 18-20 in., \$2.50.

Sabina horizontalis (very similar to Sabina Tamari-scifolia). Silvery gray, fine-needled form, spreading habit, faster than the green form.
Balled, 15 in., \$2.00; 18 in., \$2.50; 24 in., \$3.00.

scopulorum (Blue Rocky Mountain Juniper). Erect pyramidal form, soft fine loose blue foliage, very fast grower.
Balls, 2 ft., \$2.00; 3 ft., \$3.00.

THUYA (Biota) (Arborvitae). Flat leaved evergreens of light green color, rapid development, very hardy, easily transplanted, compact forms of various shapes. Most varieties look better as young plants, the larger forms especially likely to deteriorate with age. The most widely used of all dwarf conifers. Very satisfactory.

occidentalis pyramidalis (probably plicata pyr). Dark green, slender pyramidal, not dense but very graceful.
Balled, 18in., \$2.50; 2 ft., \$3.50.

orientalis aurea nana (Berckman's Dwf. Evergolden Arb. Vit.). The most wanted arborvitae. Very dwarf, golden tipped, broad oval shape. Always scarce.

Balled, 12 in., \$1.50; 15 in., \$2.00; 16-18 in., \$3.00.
or. **elegantissima** (Pyramidal Golden A. V.). Erect fast growing type, not compact, but graceful, flat, upright, symmetrical effect. Beautiful while young; should be trimmed back occasionally or it loses its attractiveness with age.
Balled, 2 ft., \$2.00; 2½ ft., \$2.50; 3 ft., \$3.00; 3½ ft., \$3.50.

or **Bonita** (Dwarf green) similar to aurea mana but bright green, compact.

Balled, 8-10 in., \$1.00; 10-12 in., \$1.50.
Or. **Green**. A good compact form, not quite so dwarf as preceding.

Balled, 12 in., \$1.25; 14 in., \$1.50; 16 in., \$2.00.
We have a few other Thuyas such as Ellwangers, occidentalis lutea and others, either too small or too few to quote. Write if interested.

THUYOPSIS BOREALIS COMPACTA (correctly Chamaecyparis Nootkatensis compacta). A very dwarf soft blue evergreen of slow growth, does not burn or discolor like Rosedale A. V. or Ret. leptoclada.
Potted 6-8 in., at 35c. Balled, 8-10 in., \$1.00; 12-in., \$1.50.

We have a few other dwarf conifers too few or too small to list here. We expect to be able to offer these later.

For rockeries, hillside planting, terraces, Japanese gardens, etc., we have a large number of dwarfed, stunted, twisted and irregular forms of Spruce, Fir, Dwarf Pines, Retinospora, Cephalotaxus, etc. These vary so greatly in size and condition that it is impossible to price them in a catalogue. We can furnish balled specimens from 1 to 8 ft. in height, and from \$1.50 to \$35.00 in price. Call and see our stock if you want something unusual.

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES

The vast majority of ornamental trees planted in California are of this type. This is as it should be, and there is a large assortment of types from which to choose. Nevertheless, exclusive planting of evergreens results in monotony. Do not overlook the fact that richer contrasts, more striking results, and an infinitely larger diversity of landscape effects can be obtained by the use of well chosen deciduous trees.

In describing tree varieties, the prospective purchaser should be told the following facts: Shape, ultimate size, and rate of growth, hardiness for heat, cold and drought; color of foliage and flowers and date of bloom, enemies and any especial defects. In our limited space we have tried to cover these points as far as possible. Any lacking information we will be glad to give on request.

ACACIAS. Fast growing group of trees from Australia, nearly all quite hardy and requiring but little water. Mostly fine or narrow foliage, spreading habit and yellow flowers. Stand cold to 25 degrees, and lots of heat, but not adapted to Imperial Valley as a rule. Seldom affected by scale or other enemies, since the white scale has been eradicated.
armata. Bushy tree or large shrub 15 ft.; fast, hardy; small triangular leaves; spiny; dark yellow flowers about April or May. Useful for large shrubbery massing.

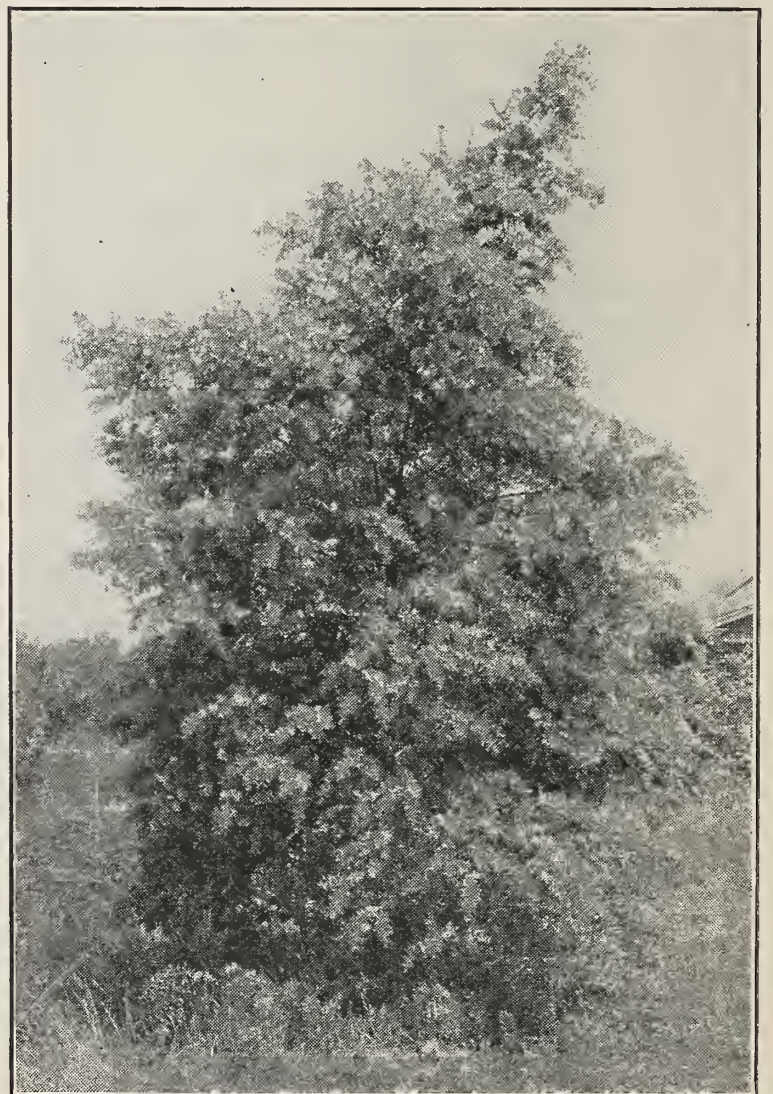
Cans, 1 ft., 30c; 2 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 90c.

Baileyana. The favorite flowering acacia, deep silvery blue fern-like foliage, with a wealth of fluffy canary yellow flowers in February and March. Very fast, upright, eventually compact shape, 25 ft. Quite hardy and resents overwatering. Does not like too heavy soil. Difficult as it is to convince the public, this acacia (and also all others of the fern leaf type) is much better if planted very young and small. A thrifty 1 ft. or 2 ft. tree will usually make a bigger tree and a better tree in three years' time, than a tree 6 ft. or larger. Usually a short lived tree. Stock very scarce at present.

Pots or cans, 2 ft., 90c; 3 ft., \$1.00; 4 ft., \$1.50.

decurrens (Green Wattle). Resembles dealbata but brilliant shining green foliage still more fern-like, broader and finer, branches of new growth sharply angled. Blossoms about March, usually better than dealbata, only a little less beautiful than Baileyana. A splendid tree but difficult to get the true variety.

Pots and cans, 1 ft., 50c; 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.00.



ACACIA BAILEYANA

Wonderful Bloomer in Late Winter

ACACIAS—Continued

dealbata (Silver Wattle). Upright spreading tree, eventually 50 to 60 ft. Fern foliage of silvery-gray color, soft yellow flowers a few weeks later than *Baileyana* and almost as good. A much larger, hardier and longer lived tree than *Baileyana*. A fine street tree.

Pots and cans, 3 ft., 75c; 4 ft., \$1.00; 5 ft., \$1.25; 6 ft., \$1.50.



ACACIA DEALBATA

This and *A. Molissimia* are the best street trees.

floribunda (*nerifolia*) (Everblooming Acacia). Fast growing round headed tree, 18-20 ft., narrow willow foliage, blooms almost constantly, soft creamy yellow balls in clusters, very fragrant.

Cans, 2 ft., 40c; 3 ft., 50c; 4 ft., 75c; 5 ft., 90c; 6 ft., \$1.25.

lophantha (correctly *Albizzia lophantha*). Exceedingly fast, grows 12 to 18 ft. in two or three years. Large, coarse fern-like foliage, flowers in large fluffy clusters, greenish yellow about April or May. Should be cut back and renewed every few years as it becomes bare with age. Makes a quick temporary filler.

Cans, 1-4 ft., 20c per foot.

longifolia (*latifolia*) (Long Leaved Acacia). Very fast, spreading 35 ft., long straight leaves. Flowers in narrow fluffy cylinders at every leaf joint delicate sulphur yellow—in May. This and *saligna* make exceedingly quick growing shade trees, suitable for home or street planting.

Cans, 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 75c; 4 ft., \$1.00.

melanoxylon (Black Acacia). The commonest street tree in Southern California. Erect, compact, 50 to 60 ft.; foliage dense, long flat leaves, flowers dull cream, inconspicuous. March or April. Exceedingly fast and hardy.

Cans, 3 ft., 50c; 4 ft., 75c., 5 ft., \$1.00; 6-8 ft., \$1.25.

molissima (Black Wattle). This is very similar in foliage and habit to *dealbata* and *decurrans*, and with them makes the best group of large acacias. Foliage darker and more dense than those two varieties, blossoms later, often as late as June, clear yellow. One of the largest and longest lived acacias.

Pots and cans, 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 75c; 4 ft., \$1.00.

saligna (*cyanophylla*) (Willow Acacia). 25 to 30 ft.,

spreading willow-like foliage and habit of growth, flowers large balls of dark yellow. May.

Cans, 3 ft., 65c; 4 ft., 85c; 5-6 ft., \$1.00.

podalyriaefolia (Round Leaf Silver Acacia). Spreading tree growing to 25 ft. almost silvery-white foliage, immense sprays of soft yellow flowers, delicate and dainty. Hardy and rapid but not very long lived. Still uncommon, very beautiful. Should be planted more freely.

Pots and cans, 1 ft., 40c; 2 ft., 75c.

AVOCADO. Makes a magnificent shade and ornamental tree. Almost as beautiful as a magnolia, and large and quick growing as a Rubber Tree. Buy a budded variety if possible, but seedlings of the Mexican type are nearly always hardy, as well as fast growing, beautiful and cheap. We know orange growers who have planted a row of seedlings along their roadsides, now enjoying a substantial income from seedling fruit. For budded varieties see fruit department.

Hardy Mexican Seedlings, pots and cans, 1 ft., 30c; 18 in., 50c; 2 ft., 65c.

Balled, 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.00; 4 ft., \$1.50.

CAMPHORE officinalis (Camphor Tree). One of the very best street and shade trees, of spreading rounded form, height up to 40 ft.; dense, compact foliage, light green, young growth tipped with pink and rosy bronze; very striking. Absolutely hardy, medium rate of growth, almost no disease nor insects. A good tree to plant under telephone wires on account of its moderate height.

Very scarce. Cans, 3-4 ft., \$1.00 to \$2.00. Balls, 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50 to \$4.00.

CASIMIROA edulis. See Fruit Dept. Splendid ornamental for warm locations.

CAROB TREE. See Fruit Dept. Really more valuable as an ornamental. Practically an evergreen Umbrella Tree.

CASUARINA stricta (Beefwood, She-Oak). Slender, graceful, upright tree resembling a pine. Very fast grower and exceedingly hardy, resisting drought, cold and heat. Fine for narrow parkings; good for a light, graceful, tall specimen in landscape use.

Pots and cans, 18 in., 40c; 2 ft., 50c; 5-7 ft., \$1.75.

EVERGREEN ELM (Weeping Chinese) (*Ulmus Chinnensis*). Very graceful tree of spreading drooping habit, attaining a height of 20 ft., in 10 years, ultimately twice that height. Small glossy elm leaves on pendulous slender branches drooping to the ground. Fairly hardy, severe frost may damage young growth or defoliate, but recovers rapidly. More graceful but slower than weeping willow. Makes a wonderful street tree if trained to a 12 ft. stake until self supporting. Most of the stock grown in California came from a tree imported by us from Australia about 16 years ago.

Balled or cans, 4 ft., \$2.75; 5-6 ft., \$3.50.

EUCALYPTUS. A group of Australian trees, the commoner varieties well known and grown everywhere in California. Nearly all drought resistant and fast growing, some varieties excelling in both respects. Wide variations in form both of leaf and tree, also in hardiness with respect to frost. Generally tall, upright growth. The fast growing sorts are used extensively for fuel, shade, windbreaks and street trees, and the more ornamental forms for landscape use.

Citriodora (Lemon Gum). Very slender and tall, clean gray bark looking as if freshly scrubbed or painted. Foliage lemon scented. Very drought resistant. Easily frosted, especially young.

Cans, 2-4 ft., 40 to 60c.

corynocalyx (Sugar Gum). Tall, rather spreading tree, very fast growing, stands extreme heat and drought but not much frost. Bark mottled like sycamore.

Cans, 2-3 ft., 30c; 3-4 ft., 40c.

globulus (Blue Gum). The commonest of all for street trees, windbreaks and timber. One of the fastest growing trees in the world. Too well known to need description.

Pots and cans, 1 ft., 20c each; \$15.00 per 100; 2-3 ft., 35c each; \$25.00 per 100; 3-4 ft., 40c each.

ficifolia (Scarlet Flowered Gum). The most beautiful of all, dark glossy leaves, compact bushy tree about 20 to 25 ft., great clusters of brilliant blossoms ranging from pink through all the reds and scarlets to crimson. It is impossible to tell the exact color before they bloom. Rather tender as to frost, especially while young.

Pots and cans, 2 ft., \$1.00; 2½ ft., \$1.25; 3 ft., \$1.50.



EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS (BLUE GUM)

polyanthema (Red Box). Silvery blue, rounded foliage, spreading, well-branched form, rather slower than some others but attaining good size. Hardy in every way. The handsomest of all the large eucalyptus especially for the home grounds. Pots and cans, 1 ft., 25c; 2 ft., 40c; 3 ft., 50c.

robusta (Swamp Mahogany). Formerly used much as a street tree and very valuable where a quick dense shade, or tall thick screen is required. Large clusters of creamy flowers in early spring, valuable for honey. These result in heavy clusters of seed pods which eventually break the rather slender branches, altering the bushy shape of the tree. Makes fine shade for chicken yards in a very short time. Very large dark green glossy leaves, exceedingly rapid growth up to 30 to 40 ft. Much branched and well shaped while young, has heavy dark bark which does not shed.

Pots and cans, 1 ft., 20c; 2 ft., 30c; 3-4 ft., 40c.

rostrata (Red Gum). Probably the hardiest as well as the best timber. Grows only a little slower than Blue Gum, which it greatly resembles, but stands greater extremes of heat and cold—resisting 15 degrees of frost when established. Same price as Blue Gum.

rudis (Desert Gum). Almost as hardy as rostrata, not quite as fast grower but seems to thrive better around Bakersfield, Fresno and hot interior valleys. Has a fine bark which does not flake off. Moderate growth and height. Same price as Blue Gum.

tereticornis (Gray Gum). Almost identical with rostrata, broader leaf, same prices.

viminialis (Manna Gum). Said to stand the hottest Arizona and Imperial climates better than any other. Grows almost as fast as Blue Gum, foliage narrower, tree better branched. Reaches immense size. Same price as Blue Gum.

Eucalyptus in quantity, in cans and paper pots, per 100, 12 to 18 inches, \$15.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$25.00; 3-4 ft., \$35.00. Write for special quotations on larger lots.

Eucalyptus in flats: We can usually furnish the commoner varieties as globulus, rostrata, rudis, viminialis in flats.

Boxes of 100, from 6-18 in. in height at from \$2.50 to \$4.00 each. Write us in regard to these, as our stock is constantly changing.

FICUS—(RUBBER TREE). The freeze of January, 1922, was a hard blow to rubber trees, but practically all the larger ones have recovered and are now almost as good as ever. In a fairly warm lo-

cation such as is suitable for lemons and grapefruit we would certainly plant a rubber tree if space were available. A large rubber is the most imposing, magnificent tree grown in California.

macrophylla (Large Leaved Rubber). Grows to a height of 90 ft., spread of 75 ft. with trunk 3 or 4 ft. thick supported by massive root abutments 10 ft. in diameter. Foliage heavy, large and thick, darkest green. Stands drought well but will use any amount of water. Fairly rapid growth, tree solid, massive and very decorative at all ages. Foliage drops a good deal requiring cleaning. We have some splendid large trees grown in a high, warm location.

Pots and cans, 2 ft., 90c; 3 ft., \$1.50; 4 ft., \$2.00. Boxed, 12 to 18 ft., 4 to 6 in. caliper at base, well branched, \$30 to \$50.

We can also supply potted plants of *Ficus Religiosa*, leaves with a peculiarly long pointed tip, until our present stock is exhausted. 1½ to 3 ft., \$1.00 to \$2.50.

elastica (Rubber Plant). Usually grown as a pot plant but makes a tree in reasonably frost free locations. Leaves larger than macrophylla, glistening green of a lighter color, and does not stand the hot sun quite as well. Tree rounder and not quite so large.

Potted plants, suitable for window use or for planting, 2 ft., \$1.75; 2½ ft., \$2.25; 3-3½ ft., \$3 to \$5.

GREVILLEA robusta (Silk Oak). Formerly much planted. Grows 50 to 60 ft. very fast, hardy in all respects and drought resistant. Finely cut foliage, orange colored blossoms lining the branches in June. Beautiful tree while quite young, making splendid results in 2 or 3 years. Requires pruning both to control shape which is liable to become leggy and awkward, also to secure new growth which will retain foliage; as older branches shed foliage, requiring frequent cleaning of leaves, etc.

Cans, 2 ft., 60c; 3 ft., 75c; 4 ft., 85c.

JACARANDA mimosaeifolia. Frequently called the "Blue Acacia," but not related to the acacias. Foliage light green, almost fernlike. Round headed, upright form, when mature 30-35 ft. Moderately fast growth. Covered with light blue trumpet-shaped flowers in May and June, often shedding its foliage during blooming period, becoming a solid mass of blue. Rather easily frosted, but persistently recovering, so that there are large trees even in cold situations.

Pots and cans, 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.00; 4 ft. \$1.50.

LAGUNARIA Patersonii. Upright, compact, conical growth, well branched close to the ground, reaching 25 to 35 ft., and more spreading habit with age. Stiff oval leaves larger and darker than the olive, which they resemble in color. Pink flowers size of peach blossoms in May and June, followed by persistent pods. Very hardy for planting on the ocean front.

Cans, slender, 1½-2 ft., 60c; 5-6 ft., \$1.25.

***LYONOTHAMNUS floribundus asplenifolius (Cut Leaf Island Ironwood).** Native of the Channel Islands. Finely divided ferny foliage, absolutely unique. A rare tree, one of the most beautiful in cultivation. Entirely hardy but difficult to grow, sometimes affected by too much water. Height 25 to 40 ft.

Large cans, 3-4 ft., \$4.00; 5-6 ft., \$5.00.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora (Evergreen Magnolia). Magnificent tree reaching 60 ft., slow but always beautiful even when small. Dark, heavy, glistening foliage, flowers pearly white, 6-8 in. in diameter, intensely fragrant. Grows anywhere, but faster in heavy soil. Unaffected by heat or cold. Stands drought but likes lots of water. Well known but should be used more, especially for streets with moderate parkings.

Pots and cans, slender, 18 in., 40c; 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.00.

Balled and cans, heavier, 2½ ft., \$1.00; 3 ft., \$1.50; 4 ft., \$2.00; 5 ft., \$2.50; 6 ft., \$3.50.

***PRUNUS CERASUS integrifolia (Catalina Cherry).** Often used as a large shrub but attains tree size, 25 ft.; and of bushy habit. Very fast, and exceptionally hardy and drought resistant. Glossy holly-like foliage, useful as screen, for tall hedges and as low growing, bushy, roadside trees. Difficult to transplant from the ground.

Cans, 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.00; 4 ft., \$1.25.

Boxed and balled, 6 ft., \$3.00 to \$8.00; 7-8 ft., \$5.00 to \$15.00.

Caroliniana (Carolina Cherry). Upright, medium sized tree, moderate growth attaining 16 to 20 ft. in ten years. Glossy, lightgreen foliage; very hardy and desirable. Makes a splendid small specimen tree. Also used as a tall growing shrub.

Cans, 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.00.

Balls or boxes, 6-7 ft., \$8.00 to \$12.00.

QUERCUS (Oaks). The oaks are especially desirable trees, largely neglected because of the mistaken idea that they are of exceedingly slow growth. This is an error, as they are easily twice as fast as a magnolia. We have grown a live-oak from the acorn which in nine years measured over 20 ft. in height, six inch caliper at base and was heavily branched. Oaks are not desirable on heavy, damp or adobe ground, but in all well drained soil succeed admirably.



CALIFORNIA LIVE OAK

***agrifolia (California Live Oak).** The magnificent dark green native oak with black bark. Glossy green holly-like foliage. Fairly rapid growth, 3 to 4 ft. a year. When you plant an oak you are planting for yourself and for your great grandchildren. Cans and balls, 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.00; 4 ft., \$1.50; 5 ft., \$2.00; 6 ft., \$3.00; 7-8 ft., \$5.00 to \$10.00. Boxed, 9-10 ft., \$12.00 to \$15.00. Larger sizes quoted on request.

We can often supply a few specimens, usually small, of some of the native evergreen oaks, such as **Q. *chrysolepis** (Golden Canyon Oak), ***Dumosa** (Scrub Oak) and ***Engelmannii** (Pasadena White Oak).

suber (Cork Oak). More upright than the Live Oak, with a silver-gray surface on the reverse of the

leaf. Grows 50 to 60 ft., about as fast as the Live Oak, and equally hardy in every way. Rough corrugated bark, very unusual and striking, often 4 inches thick, which forms the cork of commerce. Cans and balls, 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 90c; 4 ft., \$1.25; 5 ft., \$1.50; 6 ft., \$2.00 to \$4.00; 7-8 ft., \$3.50 to \$7.50.

STERCULIA

acerifolia (Brachychiton acer.) (Australian Flame Tree). Upright, conical tree, with thick maple-like leaves; moderate growth attaining 50 to 60 ft. Remarkable for brilliant scarlet flowers covering entire tree in summer after it attains mature growth. Somewhat tender for frost.

Potted, or balled from field, 18 in., \$1; 2 ft., \$1.50.

SCHINUS molle (Pepper Tree). Too well known to require description. One of the fastest, hardiest and most beautiful trees, with soft, fine-cut foliage and red berries. It is a soil and water robber, taking most of the nourishment wherever planted, and is a host plant of the black scale. This is a serious defect near the coast, but of little importance in the interior where the intense summer heat keeps black scale under control. Can be planted bare root in the spring with fair success. There is always some loss.

Pots and cans, 1 ft., 30c; 2 ft., 60c; 3 ft., 75c; 4 ft., \$1.00; 5 ft., \$1.50.

From field, bare root, not guaranteed, 4-6 ft., \$1.00; 6-8 ft., \$1.50.

terebinthifolius (Brazilian Pepper). Much smaller, coarser leaved tree, not so desirable.

Cans, 5-7 ft., \$1.00.

TAMARIX articulata (Evergreen Tamarix or Athel). Exceedingly fast growing evergreen tree introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, from Arabia into the Imperial Valley, where it has been largely planted in the last five years. Of faster growth than even the eucalyptus, and much hardier, thriving in most extreme heat and drought and standing considerable frost. Many specimens have grown from unrooted cuttings to a height of 40 ft. and caliper of 8 to 10 in. at the base in five years. Upright trees, drooping branches, fine needle-like foliage, soft blue-gray color. A beautiful tree and a good windbreak. Succeeds most everywhere. Grows readily from unrooted cuttings, which we can supply.

1 ft., cuttings at 15c each; \$6.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 1000.

Cans, 12-20 in., 50c to 75c.

From field, 1 yr., 2-3 ft., 50c to \$1.50.

***UMBELLULARIA Californica (Calif. Bay Tree, Calif. Laurel, Pepperwood).** Long, narrow, leaves, growth and habit like Bay Tree which it greatly resembles. Aromatic fragrance of foliage, more intense than the cultivated Bay. Somewhat subject to scale. Eventually tree 30 ft.

Pots and cans, 8-18 in., 25c to 75c.

Cans and balls, 2-3 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.50.

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Varieties marked * are native California species.

Shrubs require less water and are cared for much more easily than a lawn. They should be used even more extensively than at present, especially in Southern California, where the cost of upkeep of lawns is quite an item in the summer. Southern California is singularly blessed with a large assortment of beautiful shrubs; more than any other place in the United States. In making suitable selections the same points of information are necessary as with regard to trees, also the additional knowledge as to suitability for sun and shade. We have endeavored to give this as far as possible, and are always pleased to be consulted and to help in the selection of plants and the laying out of your grounds.

ABELIA rupestris (A. grandiflora). Graceful spreading shrub, growing to 5 or 6 ft. height in about four years, entirely hardy in all respects; small, sharp pointed, glossy foliage. Loose clusters of small white bell-shaped flowers blooming from June to October. General habit of Bridal Wreath, but quite different flower. One of the very best. Pots and cans, 1 ft., 40c; 18 in., 60c; 2 ft., 75c. Balls, 1½ ft., \$1.00; 3-4 ft., \$2.25.

ABUTILON. Several varieties shrubs growing from 3 to 6 ft., with bell-shaped brilliant flowers, making good sized blooming plants in one year and quite hardy. We have Yellow and Salmon-Orange colors. Subject to black scale.

Pots and cans, 8-12 in., 35c; 18-30 in., 75c to \$1.00.

ACACIA cultriformis. Bushy spreading form, attaining 7 to 8 ft. in five years, but often trimmed to 3 to 4 ft. Silvery-gray, triangular foliage set closely along the slender branches. Very hardy, blooms May or June, masses of dark yellow tiny acacia balls in clusters. A very unique and satisfactory shrub.

Pots and cans, 1 ft., 35c; 18 in., 50c; 2 ft., 75c.

verticillata (Needle Acacia). Very fast, 6 to 9 ft. in three years, but much handsomer if pruned often and kept more dwarf. Dark beautiful green, small scattering light yellow flowers in April, leaves slender, pointed, needle-like. Entirely distinct from all other acacias, resembles a beautiful conifer such as young spruce if properly trimmed and shaped. Extra hardy and drought resistant. Good for quick hedge. Should be planted more.

Pots and cans, 1 ft., 25c; 18 in., 45c; 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.00.

ALLAMANDA nerifolia. Rare plant with beautiful golden trumpet flowers, grows 2 to 4 ft.; tender for frost, loves sunshine, dark glossy leaves.

Pots and balls, 12 in., \$1.50; 18-24 in., \$2.00 to \$3.00.

AUCUBA Japonica. Foliage plants requiring plenty of shade, but unaffected by frost; used largely as pot plants. Several forms—plain green; Gold Dust—flecked with yellow dots; two sorts of variegated. Grows 2-4 ft., slow.

Potted, 8 in., 50c; 1 ft., \$1.00; 18 in., \$1.50.

ARBUTUS

unedo (Strawberry Tree). Bushy spreading shrub with upright branches, stiff bright green leaves with red tinge, very ornamental. Rather slow growth to 5 to 6 ft. Flowers small, inconspicuous, pearly-white bells, fruit resembles a strawberry, more brilliant color and perfectly round. Entirely hardy, one of our finest shrubs.

Pots and balls, 8 in., 50c; 12-15 in., 75c; 15-18 in., \$1.25.

Balled, 2 ft., \$1.75; 2½-3 ft., \$2.50.

Boxed, 4-5 ft., \$12.00.

ARALIA (properly *Fatsia*) **papyrifera** (Rice Paper Plant). Very rapid, 10 to 12 ft. Erect, tree-like, immense woolly leaves, sharply cut and angled; very tropical appearance. Immense terminal flower-clusters 2-3 ft. in diameter, creamy-white. Not advised for lawns as roots send up suckers. Very susceptible to mealy bug. Damaged by heavy frost but quickly recovers.

Cans, 1½-2 ft., 75c. Bare root, leaves defoliated, 1 ft., 40c; 2 ft., 60c; 3 ft., \$1.25.

Sieboldi (*Japonica*). Needs shade and moisture; dark glossy divided leaves often 16 inches across, slow growing, splendid tub plant for shady places. Blooms after several years, unusual large loose terminal cluster, creamy balls on slender stems.

Potted, 1 ft., 50c; 16 in., 75c; 18 in., \$1.00; 2 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.00.

BERBERIS Darwinii. Slow dwarf shrub, eventually 2-4 ft., frost resistant, darkest green, very small holly-like foliage, covered with the most beautiful rich saffron yellow flowers in spring. Sometimes succeeds well but difficult to grow in Southern California. Likes northern conditions better.

Potted, 6-8 in., 50c; 12 in., \$1.00; 15 in., \$1.25.

ilicifolia (Holly Leaved Berberis). Semi-deciduous, slow, 4-5 ft. Very large holly-like foliage, that which remains during the winter changing to red and purple. Very hardy, flowers yellow.

Cans and balls, 8-12 in., 50c; 15 in., 75c; 18 in., \$1.00.

Knightii. 4 ft., slow, bright green, elongated, prickly leaves, yellow flowered, bushy and very hardy. One of the very best new sorts, a good substitute for *Darwinii*.

Pots and cans, 8-10 in., 50c; 12-15 in., 75c.

Balled, 18 in., \$1.50; 2 ft., \$2.50.

Wilsonae. Bushy 4-5 ft. moderately fast, small gray foliage with very fine thorns, dense round growth, very ornamental and exceptionally hardy.

Pots and cans, 1 ft., 40c; 1½ ft., 75c.

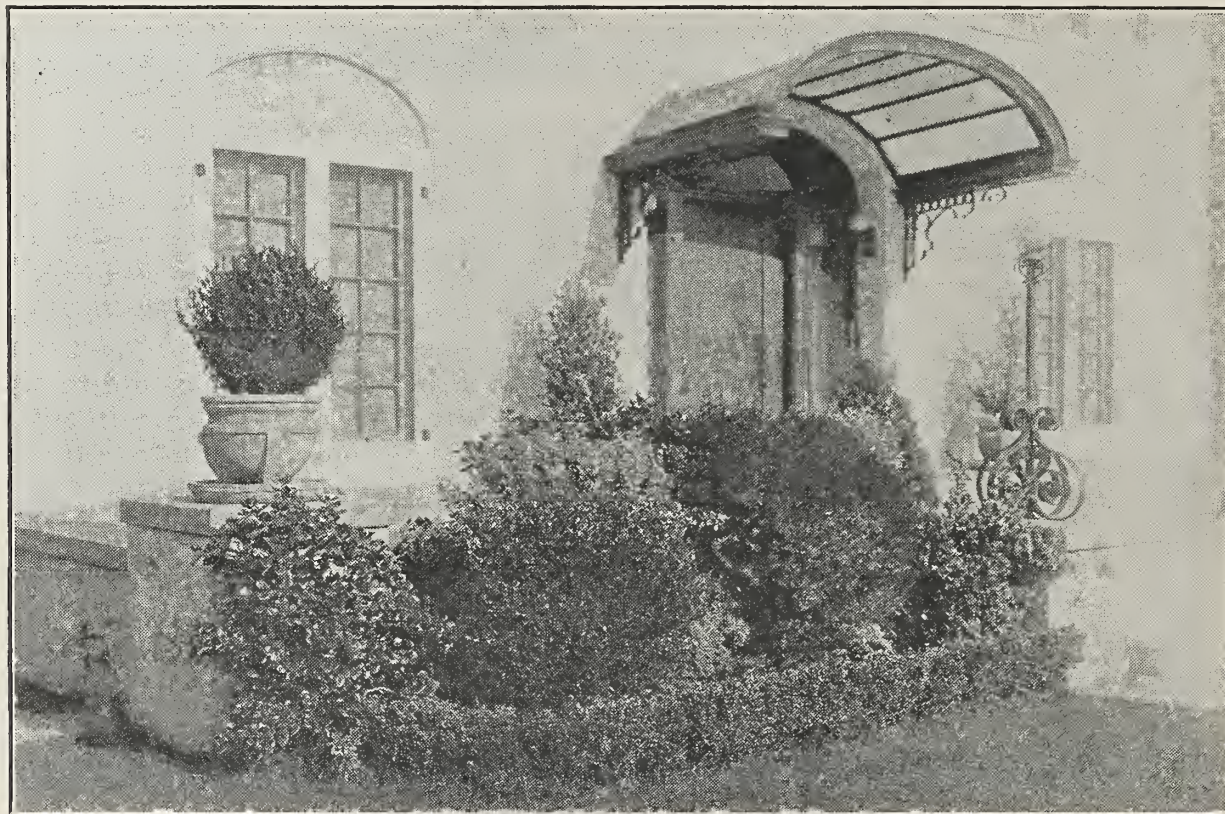
Balls and cans, 1½ ft., \$1; 2 ft., \$1.50.

elegantissima. Resembles *Wilsonae*, larger and more spreading. Balls, \$2.00 to \$4.00.

For *aquifolium* and *Japonica* see *Mahonia*.

DOES YOUR FRONT DOOR LOOK LIKE THIS?

Let us arrange your planting.



WELL BALANCED SMALL GROUP

In Pots: Boxwood—Globe; *Eugenia Myrtifolia*—Upright.

In Ground: *Coprosma*, *Ligustrum Henryii*; *Lig. Aurea* (Golden). *Lig. Nepalense*, *Thuya*, *Coprosma*; Hedge, English Boxwood.

BUXUS (Boxwood). The boxwoods are used almost exclusively for hedges and for individual trimmed specimens—usually for tubs. There is no better tub plant. All are slow growing, the Japanese a little faster than the others, and of compact dense growth. Useful for formal work and specimens; very hardy.

Japonica (Japanese Boxwood). Leaves round, larger than other boxwood and of a glossier, lighter, yellower green. Faster grower than English Box, not so dense, requires more trimming, more likely to be discolored by frost and sun in winter.

Flats of 100, small, \$6.00 to \$8.00. Pots, 3-4 in., \$10 per 100; 4-6 in., \$12 per 100. Balled, bushy, 10-12 in., 85c; 16 in., \$1.25; 18-20 in., \$1.75.

Trimmed, 18 to 24 in., \$2.50 to \$5.00.

sempervirens (*arborescens*) (English Box). Dark glossy green, very compact, very slow.

Pots 3-6 in., \$8.00 to \$12.00 per 100; pots or balls, 8-10 in., 50c; 12 in., \$1.00; 14 in., \$1.50.

Trimmed specimens for tubs, \$4 to \$10 each. A few large from field, \$20 to \$30. There are several varieties, including variegated, long-leaved and round-leaved form.

suffruticosa (Dwarf Boxwood). An exceedingly slow dwarf form, scarcely attaining 12 inches in eight years. Used for very dwarf borders of walks, flower beds, shrubbery, etc.

Pots, 3-8 in., \$8.00 to \$15.00 per 100.

***CALIFORNIA HOLLY** (Christmas Berry) (Heteromeles or Photinia, Arbutifolia). Fast growing, 10-12 ft. in five or six years, bushy spreading form; bright green, serrated foliage, bears large clusters of holly berries at Christmas. Very hardy and drought resistant, native to our foothills.
Pots and cans, 6-10 in., 50c; 12-15 in., \$1.00.

CALLISTEMON (Metrosideros) (Bottle Brush). *rigidus* (robusta). Exceedingly hardy, growing anywhere with little water. Odd rigid branches, bearing long stiff leaves almost at right angles to the stem. Flowers extremely unusual, resembling brushes used for cleaning bottles or shotguns, brilliant red, 3-4 in. long, followed by round button-like seed pods forming a cylinder around the branch, persistent for years. Height 6 to 14 ft.

Pots and cans, 1 ft., 40c; 1½ ft., 75c; 2 ft., \$1.00; 3 ft., \$1.50.

lanceolata, *speciosa* and *floribunda* are less stiff, more drooping, vary somewhat in size, also in shape and color of flowers. Prices the same.

CAMELLIA Japonica. Practically unobtainable in large sizes since Quarantine 37 took effect. Shade loving shrub with thick, dark, glossy foliage, exceedingly slow growth, exceptionally beautiful flowers in bright colors during the winter and spring months. Does not frost.

We have a few in small pots, 6-10 in., 75c and \$1.

CARISSA grandiflora (Natal Plum). See Semi-tropical fruits. One of the very best bushy shrubs for frost-free locations. Round leaves, glossy black-green, white jasmine-like flowers, fast growing and hardy. Used like Coprosma and of even better appearance. Frosts easily but recovers quickly. Small red fruit.

4 in. pots, 6-15 in., 40c to 75c.

Balls and cans, bushy, \$1.50 to \$3.00.

CASSIA artemesioides. Silver-gray finely divided foliage, bushy, fast growing shrub reaching height of 5 or 6 ft. but often trimmed lower, blooms 4 or 5 months, bright yellow; stands drought and frost.

Pots, cans and balls, 6-10 in., 35c; 15 in., 60c; 18 in., \$1.25; 2 ft., \$1.50.

tomentosa. Rapid growth, 4 to 5 ft. in one season, attaining 10 to 12 ft. Upright, can be trained either bush or tree form; light green, pinnate leaves, golden flowers in flat terminal clusters. January to June. A fine winter blooming shrub damaged only by very severe freezes. Drought resistant.

Cans, 18-30 in., 50c to 75c. Balls, 3-5 ft., \$1.00 to \$2.50.

***CEANOTHUS** (Calif. Wild Lilac). Fast growing native shrub, light blue or white flowers in sprays or terminal clusters; like loose soil, hardy for drought and frost. We can usually supply or secure several varieties including *arboreus*, *divaricatus*, *incanus*, *thyrsiflorus*, *verrucosus* and others. Fine for wild gardens or hillside planting. Do not overwater.

Pots and cans, 6 in., 35c; 12 in., 75c; 18 in., \$1.00 to \$1.25.

CHOISYA ternata (Mexican Orange). Brilliant green, bushy and spreading habit, growing 5 to 6 ft. in three or four years. Flower clusters at ends of branches, white and fragrant. February to June. Host of black scale.

Pots and Balls, 10 in., 40c to 75c; 12-18 in., \$1.00 to \$1.25.

CHORIZEMA ilicifolia. Slender wiry stem, prickly holly-like foliage, covered February to May with very small pansy shaped flowers, orange shading to salmon-red in color. May be grown supported against a wall or trimmed to dwarf bush. Difficult to grow and usually short lived, but extremely beautiful.

Potted, small, 40c to \$1.25.

CISTUS (Rock Rose) *maculatus*. Bushy spreading plant, growing 4 ft. high and 6 ft. across, with roughened dense foliage; fast growing and hardy in every way. Large white flowers resembling Cherokee roses, with large maroon spot in center of each petal.

Pots and cans, 12 in., 35c; 16 in., 50c; 20 in., 65c to 75c.

Balled, 2 ft., \$1.50; 3 ft., \$2.50.

—*salvifolius*. Smaller white flowers.

ladaniferus. Purple. Same prices.

CRATAEGUS. All the evergreen Crataegus are properly Pyracanthas, which see.

COPROSMA Baueri. Brilliant green, round leaves shining as if varnished, rapid growth, spreading half reclining habit, attaining with support a height of 6 or 8 ft. Used for foliage effect especially at base of buildings. Very good at coast. Color fades in very hot locations unless strongly fertilized and well watered. Rather easily frosted, but soon recovers.

Pots and cans, 6-8 in., 25c; 1 ft., 40c; 16 in., 50c; 20-24 in., 75c. 5 gal. 18 in., \$1.50; 24-30 in., \$2.50.

Baueri Variegata. Brilliant creamy-white border on each glossy leaf. One of the prettiest shrubs grown, but slow and difficult to propagate, needs special care.

Small plants, 75c to \$1.50.

CORONILLA glauca. Shrubs 3 to 4 ft., blue-green, pea-shaped leaves and yellow pea-shaped flowers in small clusters covering the plant completely from late December to May. One of the hardiest, low growing winter blooming shrubs, giving a note of brilliant color just when needed. Seldom a long lived plant. Should be cut back when through flowering.

Pots and cans, 1 ft., 35c; 16 in., 50c.

Balled, 2 ft., \$1.00 to \$1.50.

glauca variegata. Variegated form, more dwarf. Same prices.

COTONEASTER. A fast growing hardy group of berried plants, of various forms of growth and foliage, without thorns, very useful for shrubbery and for massing for fall effects.

angustifolia. Correctly a Pyracantha, which see.

buxifolia. Bushy, erect growth 4 to 6 ft., dark green, rather small round leaves, medium large, individual berries remaining for several months.

Pots and cans, 6-10 in., 25c; 15 in., 40c; 20-24 in., 75c.

horizontalis. Low, flat, spreading, bright glossy green, very attractive. Covered in April with masses of tiny pink flowers and in the fall with minute, brilliant scarlet berries. The foliage also turns scarlet and it is practically deciduous in winter. Fine for borders, rockeries or where a low, flat shrub is required.

Balled, 12 in., 60c; 15 in., 75c; 18 in., \$1.25; 2 ft., \$2.25.

Franchetti. Spreading, drooping shrub, 5 to 6 ft., medium to large leaves, dark green with bronzy-silver reverse. Pinkish-white flowers followed by well scattered, orange-red berries of good size. One of the best.

Cans, 12-15 in., 50c; 18 in., 75c. Ball, 2 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.00.

microphylla. Also flat spreading habit, but slightly more erect than *horizontalis*, foliage blackish-green, perfectly evergreen, better for winter effect. Flowers white, berries rose-red. This and the preceding are sometimes affected with borers.

Pots and cans, 15-18 in., 35c to 50c.

Balls, bushy, 12 in., 75c; 18 in., \$1.00; 20-24 in., \$1.75.

pannosa. Probably the most valuable of all. Fast grower, 3 to 4 ft. in one year, attaining 8 ft., upright but graceful, open growth. Foliage covered with short silvery hairs, very pleasing. Small white flowers in clusters followed by brilliant crimson berries at every leaf joint.

Pots and cans, 12 in., 35c; 18 in., 60c; 2 ft., 85c.

Balled, 2 ft., \$1.00; 3 ft., \$1.50; 4 ft., \$2.25; 5 ft., \$3.00.

Simonsi. Upright growing, bushy, 6-8 ft., holds berries all winter.

Pots and cans, 6-12 in., 25c and 50c. Balls, 2-3½ ft., \$1.25 to \$1.75.

DIOSMA alba (Breath of Heaven). Fine leaved, heather-like foliage, light green; dense, round, compact growth; rather slow and dwarf. Dainty white flowers. Fragrant, aromatic scent. Susceptible to heavy frost. Combines well with ericas.

Pots and cans, 10-15 in., 25c to 50c.

Balled, bushy, 12-15 in., \$1.25; 18 in., \$2.50.

DISTYLIUM racemosum (Eurya Latifolia Var.) Erect, slow shrub, long flat leaves strikingly variegated; does not frost, prefers shade. 8 ft.

Pots, 6-8 in., 35; 1 ft., 60c; 18 in., \$1.00.

DOMBEYA Natalensis. Tree-like, 10-12 ft., covered in December and January with cherry-like blossoms, fragrant; tender for frost.

Cans, 3-4 ft., \$1.50.

DURANTA Plumieri (Golden Dewdrop). Rapid growing, tall spreading shrub, 6 to 8 ft., lavender-blue flowers in terminal clusters, somewhat resembling lilacs. Quite drought resistant, sometimes frosted but quickly recovers. Yellow berries.

Pots and cans, 10-12 in., 25c; 18 in., 50c; 2 ft., 85c; 3-4 ft., \$1.35.

alba. White variety. Same prices.

ELEAGNUS Simoni (reflexa) Oleaster. Large fast growing, dense shrub, foliage undulated and covered with frosty, silvery coating on upper surface and silvery-bronze reverse. Very attractive and very hardy, attains height and spread of 10 ft. Flowers slender silvery-bronze, drooping beneath the foliage.

Pots and cans, 8 in., 25c; 12-15 in., 75c; 18 in., \$1.25.

Balled or boxed, 3-5 ft., \$3.50 to \$8.00.

reflexa aurea maculata and **r. argentea marginata**. Variegated forms of above.

Pots, cans, 6-8 in., 25c; 10-12 in., 50c; 15 in., 75c. Balled, 18 in., \$1.25; 2-3 ft., \$2.50.

ERICA (Heath or Heather). A group of beautiful fine needled shrubs with dainty small cup or tube-shaped flowers. Many of them are very hardy, all are beautiful. Will be used even more freely in future as they become better known. Fine for grouping near porches, entrances to grounds, etc. Cut sprays are very effective for decoration and keep a long time.

carnea (cinerea). Low, dense, round shape, with erect branches 2½ to 3 ft. Flowers May and June, lavender-pink in small round clusters near tips of branches. Did not frost in 1922. Fine for growing in front of taller sorts. Very hardy.

4-in. pots, 12 in., 60c.

Balled, 16 in., \$1.50.

Felix Faure, Pres. Carnot, Wilmorei. A group of dwarf ericas, very similar, with light green compact foliage and long tubular pink flowers, tipped white. Rather more difficult to grow than other ericas but among the most beautiful of all, blossoming from December to May. Height, 2 to 3 ft. Need a somewhat protected position. Injured by heavy frost while young.

Potted, 6-8 in., 50c. Balled, 15-20 in., \$2.50.

codonodes Veitchi. Light yellowish-green foliage, fine and dense, medium growth, 3-4 ft., pure white flowers in March and April.

Pots, 10-18 in., 60c to 1.00. Balled, 1½-2 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.00.

mediterranea. One of the fastest and hardiest; very dark green, thick and bushy, growing 6-7 ft. Dark lavender flowers, March to June. Very drought resistant. Sometimes affected with scale.

Pots and cans, 8-12 in., 35c; 15-18 in., 60c.

Balls, 12-18 in., \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Mediterranea hybrida. Dwarf, compact, grows only 1 to 2 ft., very dense. Completely covered with bright purplish lavender flowers in midwinter.

Balled, 10-15 in., \$1.00 to \$2.00.

melanthera. The best of all. Fast grower, 6 to 7 ft., fine, delicate foliage but exceptionally hardy, standing sun, drought and frost except while very young. Blooms in November or December, delicate pinkish-lilac with black eye. Blossoms completely cover the plant and remain in good condition for several months. Fine Christmas plant, both potted and for cutting sprays.

Pots, 10-12 in., light, 50c. Larger pots, 85c to \$1.50.

Balled, 15 in., \$1.25; 20 in., \$1.75; 2 ft., \$2.50.

persoluta alba. Finest and most delicate foliage of all, grows 4-6 ft., airy and graceful, tiny white bells in March and April. Rapid growing and hardy.

Balled, 10-12 in., \$1.00; 15 in., \$1.50; 18-20 in., 2.00.

persoluta rosea. A pink form, more dwarf and compact than the white and even prettier.

Pots, 8 in., 35c; 10-12 in., 60c. Larger, 85c to \$2.25.

Balls, 12 to 16 in., \$1.00 to \$1.50.

regerminans ovata. Rather small, 2 to 4 ft., pinkish lavender blossoms, almost everbloomer.

Pots, 6-10 in., 50c; balls, 12-18 in., \$1.50 to \$2.50.

vagans. Low growing, spreading variety, 4 or 5 ft. across and 2 ft. tall. Dense, fine growth, flowers in June, July and August; spike-like clusters of soft lavender. Very hardy, untouched by frost, fine for rockeries and borders of shrubbery.

Large plants balled or boxed, 2-3 ft., \$2.00 to \$3.50. Pots, 8-12 in., 50c.

ESCALLONIA Montevidiensis. Moderate grower, attaining 10 ft. eventually. Large bushy shrub, well furnished with thick, glossy foliage, white flowers in flat clusters. One of the very best. Escallonias

are all absolutely hardy. Flowers should be removed after blooming.

Pots and cans, 10-15 in., 75c.

pulverulenta (Berteriana or alba). Similar, flowers in spikes. Same price.

rosea. The fastest and largest, 15 ft., rather coarse foliage, straggly growth. Needs much pruning. Light pink spikes. Good for fast growing and massed planting, but not for individual specimens.

Pots and cans, 10-15 in., 35c.

rubra. Resembles rosea but dwarfier, more compact and darker blossoms. Very good.

Pots, cans, 12-15 in., 75c. Balled, 15-20 in., \$1.25.

EUGENIA myrtifolia (australis). Remarkably fast grower of upright, bushy habit, attaining 15 ft. or more and wonderfully bright pleasing foliage tipped with bronze and pink. Easily trimmed into formal shapes, especially valuable for pillar, pyramidal and cone effects. Beautiful tub specimens. Sometimes attacked by brown scale which can be controlled by spraying. Damaged by severe frost but recovers rapidly. Red berries resemble cranberries.

Pots and cans, 8 in., 25c., 12 in., 50c; 16 in., 75c; 20-24 in., \$1.25; 28-30 in., \$1.75.

Balled, 15 in., \$1.00; 18-24 in., \$2.00.

Trimmed specimens (tubs extra) balled, 3 ft., \$3.00; 4 ft., \$5.00; 5 ft., \$8.00; 6 ft., \$10.00.

Hookeriana, Similar, but larger foliage, more spreading habit and purple berries. Needs more trimming to attain compact specimen, but makes a very attractive shrub without trimming, especially when in fruit.

Pots, cans, 15-18 in., 75c; 2 ft., \$1.00; 2½ ft., \$1.50; 4 ft., \$3.50; 5 ft., \$4.50.

FABINIA Imbricata. Foliage and habit resemble Monterey Cypress, grows rapidly to 10-12 ft.; but better form if trimmed back severely after each time of blooming. White tubular flowers in May and June. One of the heath family, hardiest and fastest of all, very drought resistant.

Pots and cans, 18 in., 50c; 2 ft., 75c.

Balled, 3-4 ft., trimmed back to 2 ft., \$2.50.

EUONYMUS Japonica. A group of extremely hardy, bushy and compact shrubs of moderate growth, with thick, heavy, leathery leaves, which has developed many variations of form and foliage. Unharmful by frost and stands heat, also splendid plant for shade. Rather stiff habit but easily pruned and shaped. Somewhat subject to black scale. The type under this name is dark green, rather branching, grows 4 to 5 ft.

Pots and cans, 8-10 in., 20c; 12-20 in., 35c-60c.

Balled 1 ft., 60c; 18 in., \$1.00.

J. erecta viridis. Green, upright, compact, erect branches, columnar form, small leaves, brightest green. Good for formal planting, small hedge, and tubs, grows 3-4 ft.

Pots and cans, 8-18 in., 15 to 50c.

Balled, 15 in., 75c; 18 in., \$1.00; 20-24 in., \$1.50-\$2.00.

J. alba marginata (White Edged). Upright columnar habit, 8-10 ft., fast and hardy, leaves with broad, creamy marginal band.

Pots and cans, 8-12 in., 25c.

Balls, 15 in., light, 75c; 18 in., \$1.25; 24 in., \$2.00.

J. argentea marginata (Silver Edged). Narrow silver margin, with slightly variegated leaves, broad, upright form, very fast and exceedingly hardy; grows 10 ft.

Pots and cans, 8-10 in., 20c; 12-15 in 40c.

Balls, 1½ ft., \$1.25; 2 ft., heavy, \$1.75; 2½ ft., \$2.50.

J. aurea marginata (Golden Edged). Broad, bright golden edge, entire plant rich golden color, very compact, globular form, splendid formal specimens and tub plants. Dwarf and slow, 3 to 3½ ft. Always scarce.

Pots and cans, 8-12 in., 20c to 30c.

Balls, 10 in., \$1.00; 12 in., \$1.50; 14 in., \$1.75.

J. aurea maculata (variegata) (Golden Variegated). Leaves round, golden spot in center, occasional sprays of gold. Very variable, reverts readily to green foliage making a much mottled but attractive appearance, trimmed readily to globes. Slow.

Pot and cans, 8-15 in., 25c-50c.

Balls, 10 in., \$1.00; 12 in., \$1.25; 15 in., \$1.50.

J. aurea media picta. Same as above, but narrow leaves, more erect growth, golden center more distinct.

Cans only, 10-12 in., 30c.

J. lutea variegata (Duc d'Anjou). Light green blotched with greenish-yellow. Good bushy growth.

Pots and cans, 8-15 in., 25c to 35c.

pulchellus (Dwarf Euonymus). Very dwarf, very small dark leaves, erect compact branches. Resembles dwarf boxwood, giving same results more quickly, but not so permanent.

Pots, 2-4 in., \$7 per 100.



THE FRAGRANT GARDENIA

GARDENIA florida (Cape Jasmine). Small bushy shrub, shiny green foliage, deliciously fragrant, double, waxy, white blossoms usually appearing at least twice during the summer. Slow grower, 2-4 ft. Do not overwater in cold weather or unless making growth. Stands considerable frost after the first year. Susceptible to black scale, keep clean with rosin wash or other good sprays.

Pots and cans, 4-10 in., 60c.

Balled, 12 in., \$1.00; 14 in., \$1.50; 16 in., \$2.00.

f. Veitchii. More dwarf, smaller but more abundant flowers. Same prices.

GENISTA (Broom) including *Cytisus* and *Spartium* groups, listed heré for convenience. All absolutely hardy, fast growing, free blooming plants.

alba and **monosperma**. Two white brooms; white flowers, May and June, on delicate, slender, gray branches, few or no leaves. *Alba* is upright, spreading; *monosperma* more graceful, drooping. Both grow 6 to 10 ft.

Pots and cans, 16 to 24 in., \$1.00.

Canariensis (Canary Island Broom). Very rapid, 8-12 ft., slender, spreading growth; small, round, green leaves. Covered completely with masses of small yellow flowers from April to late June.

Pots and cans, 8-12 in., 30c; 2 ft., 75c.

Balled, 3-5 ft., \$2.00.

fragrans and **racemosa**. Dwarfier, more compact forms of *Canariensis*; foliage more softly gray, usually smaller leaves with longer, more distinct spikes or clusters, completely covering the plant, a few continuing until August or September.

Pots and cans, 12-15 in., 50c.

Balls, 18 in., \$1.25; 2 ft. \$1.75.

juncea (*Hispanica*) (Spanish Broom). Upright 10-15 ft., much branching, round, dark green stems, almost leafless, succeeds without irrigation. Large yellow flowers, like a cloud of butterflies. Blooms several months in summer.

Cans, 18 in., 50c; 2-3 ft., 75c.

tinctoria (Dyers Greenwood). Spreading habit, 5 ft. diameter and height, long narrow leaves, orange-yellow, blooming later than *Canariensis*, late June to September.

Cans, 18 in., 60c; 25 in., 75c.

Note—*Tinctoria* is botanically the only true *Genista*. *Juncea* is properly *Spartium Junceum*, the others are correctly *Cytisus*.

GREVILLEA Thelemanniana. Always in bloom unless too cold, soft finely cut bright green foliage, flowers in terminal clusters of reddish pink, curved and twisted like claws. Beautiful oval shape, grows 6 to 8 ft.; improved by pruning back occasionally, which prevents splitting. Stands heat and drought; injured by freezing.

Pots and cans, 10-12 in., 35c; 15-18 in., 75c; 20-24 in., \$1.25.

HAKEA. Australian shrubs, drought resistant, somewhat tender as to frost.

laurina (*eucalyptoides*). 10 to 15 ft., eucalyptus foliage, peculiar flowers—red balls covered with projecting white styles, very attractive. Injured by frost.

Cans, 15-30 in., 65c to \$1.00.

saligna and **elliptica**. Bushier, broader foliage, flowers not so striking. 35c to 85c.

suaveolens, **pectinata** and **pugioniformis**. Sharp, rigid, needle-like prickly foliage of distinct forms. Stands more frost. Grown for their ornamental foliage. We can supply some, but not all of the above.

Cans, 35c to 75c.

HIBISCUS (*Rosa-Sinensis*) (Chinese). Our showiest summer blooming shrub, growing 8 to 12 ft. Glossy dark foliage, immense flowers of brilliant colors. Very tender for frost, but lives wherever *Lantana* and *Poinsettias* do well, likes sun. We have six varieties.

Single Scarlet. Often 7 inches in diameter, continuous bloomer.

Pots, 12-15 in., 50c. Balls and cans, 18 in., \$1.00; 20-24 in., \$1.50.

Peachblow. Double, salmon-pink, very attractive. Balls and cans, 18 in., \$1.00; 24-30 in., \$1.50.

Double Red. Dark rose-red. Both this and *Peachblow* often show single flowers in very cold weather or in winter in greenhouse. Balls and cans same price as *Peachblow*.

Double Scarlet. Double, very dark, dwarf and slow, growing 3-4 ft.

5 gal. cans, 2 ft., \$2.50.

Single Yellow. Salmon-buff with large red eye. Fast grower.

Pots, 12-15 in., 25c; 18 in., 50c.

Balls, cans, 18 in., 75c; 20-24 in., \$1.25; 30 in., \$1.75.

During the summer we shall have other sizes to offer: 25c to \$3.00.

HOLLY English (*Ilex aquifolia*) Compact slow growth, very prickly, glossy foliage; grows in sun, but better in shade. Seldom bears many berries here in the South.

Balled, 15 in., \$2.00; 18 in., \$3.00; 2-3 ft., \$5.00.

Compact trimmed specimens for tubs, from the North: 3 ft., \$10.00; 4 ft., \$15.00.

American (*Ilex opaca*). More open growth, faster, not so glossy. 3-4 ft., \$5.00.

HYDRANGEA. Shade loving plants, but do well in sun except in hottest places. Immense flower heads shaped like the *Snowball*, but usually soft pink or blue tints. The blue color is not constant, but depends on the soil. It may be produced by the addition of oxide of iron (iron rust) to the soil. Bushy, fast growing, 4 to 6 ft., unharmed by frost.

Hortensia. Standard soft pink variety.

Pots and cans, 12-15 in., 40c; 18 in., 60c; 2 ft., \$1.00.

We have also in stock several of the new French Hybrids, named varieties in all shades of white, pink, rose, salmon and blue. Small plants, 50c-\$1.

HYPERICUM Moserianum (Gold Flower). Spreading, drooping habit, 2-3 ft., blue-green foliage, good for borders; does not stand excessively hot situations, nor much drought. Flowers flat, 2 inches diameter, brightest golden-yellow, April to June. Splendid in cool locations and stands zero weather.

Pots and cans, 12 in., 35c; 15 in., 50c.

Balls, bushy, 2-3 ft., \$1.25.

Henryii (*patulum Henryii*). same foliage and flower but tall bushy shrub 5 to 7 ft., very hardy and fast growing, standing drought and heat; blooms May to August.

Pots and cans, 12-15 in., 35c; 2 ft., 60c.

Balls, 5-6 ft., \$3.00.

calycinum. Low, bushy ground cover, very hardy, 12 to 15 in. high, stands drought, spreads faster if kept dwarf. Flowers same as above.

Small plants, 10 and 15c; pots or clumps, 50c-\$1.50.

JASMINUM primulinum. Trailing habit, often used as a vine, but making a beautiful pendulous shrub, also for covering stumps and banks. Bright green foliage, golden-yellow blossoms beginning in February and lasting till June. Exceedingly hardy in all particulars.

Pots and cans, 18 in., 40c; 2 ft., 60c; 3 ft., 75c.

Balls or cans, 3-4 ft., \$1.50; 4-5 ft., \$2.25.

revolutum. Spreading arching form, 10 to 12 ft., beautiful bush with green leaves and stems, yellow blossoms abundant from May till October. Exceedingly hardy, nothing better for a large bushy shrub. Loses part of its foliage in winter.

Cans, 18 in., 50c; 2-2½ ft., 75c.

Balled, 6 ft., \$3.50; 7-8 ft., \$5.00.

KERRIA (Corchorus) Japonica—double—(Japanese Yellow Rose). Slender, upright green stems with still more slender branches forming erect bush 5 to 7 ft., blackberry-like foliage, flowers orange, soft pleated balls at leaf joints. Blooms almost all summer, absolutely hardy.

Pots, 1 ft., 35c; cans and balls, 2-3 ft., 60c to \$1.25.

LANTANA. Drought resisting, sun loving plants blooming continuously except when too cold. Most colorful of all shrubs, rapidly making a gorgeous showing wherever planted. Grows in poorest soil and with little water. Damaged by frost, but older plants recover rapidly. Flower heads 1½ inch diameter, composed of tiny tubular florets. Use freely in warm locations.

Tall growing reach 6-12 ft., rapid growers. White, Orange and Red; Pink and Yellow.

Semi-Dwarf grows 3 to 5 ft. Pink and Yellow, Orange and Red, Copper.

Dwarf. Slow, 1½ to 2 ft. Cream, Pink and White; Golden Yellow (Ultima).

Trailing. Lavender. This is the hardiest of all in regard to frost and is a fast grower.

All varieties: Small pots, 2-5 in., 10 to 15c. Larger, 4-10 in., 20c to 25c.

Pots and cans, 10-15 in., 25c. to 40c. A few varieties: Balls and large cans, 15-20 in., 75c to \$1.00.

LAURUS. Laurel. Now listed under *Prunus laurocerasus*.

LAURUS nobilis (Bay Tree). Eventually grows into a tree, but almost universally used as a shrub—usually potted. Almost no trimmed specimens available since the proclamation of Quarantine 37. Slow growing darkest green, very hardy except in extra hot, sunny locations. Can be trimmed to compact regular formal shapes such as globes and pyramids. We offer only untrimmed plants.

Balled, 2 ft., \$2.50; 3 ft., \$3.50.

Small plants in pots, 6-18 in., 35c to 75c.

LAURUSTINUS. See *Viburnum Tinus*.

LEONOTUS leonurus (Lion's Tail). Fast growing shrub, 3-4 ft., erect branches, clusters of dull orange tassel-like flowers surrounding the stem at each joint. Unusual striking appearance. Pots and cans, 12-15 in., 35c; 18 in., 50c.



LEPTOSPERMUM

Fast growing, hardy, large shrub for hot, dry places

LEPTOSPERMUM laevigatum (Australian Tea Tree). Graceful, arching habit, growing 10 to 12 ft. ordinarily; small, oval, grayish foliage. Covered in April and May with white flowers size of a dime. Very fast and very hardy.

Cans, 15-18 in., 60c; 2 ft., 85c; balls 2 ft., \$1.50.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet). Largely used for hedges, but many varieties are equally good as individual shrubs. Hardy as to drought, heat and cold; and may be trimmed to any desired shape. All have white or creamy blossoms in spikes like the lilac, to which it is related. Some of the newer varieties have much better foliage than the older sorts, and may be used freely in many places in landscape work. The flowers have rather an unpleasant odor to many persons.

ciliatum (lucidum). Dwarf, broad habit, 3-4 ft., almost round, dark, leathery leaves; moderate growth, flower clusters short and compact. Blooms May. A very dark, vivid green all winter, absolutely unharmed by frost. Should be more largely grown.

Pots and cans, 8-10 in., 25c; 12-15 in., 50c.

Balls, 15 in., \$1.00; 20 in., \$1.50; 24 in., \$2.00.

There is a lightly variegated form, as well as the plain green.

coriaceum. Exceedingly dwarf, compact, grows 2 feet in 5 years. Thick, leathery, round leaves, almost black-green.

Small pots, 2-3 in., 15c; 4-6 in., 25c; 6-8 in., 50c.

Henryii. New, small, sharply pointed, glistening foliage; round, bushy form, vigorous, thrifty growth up to 10 to 12 ft. Very satisfactory for pruning, making compact, shining green specimens much admired.

Pots and cans, 8-10 in., 25c; 12-18 in., 50c.

Balled, trimmed, 15 in., \$1.25; 20-24 in., \$2.50.

Japonicum (Japanese). The largest of all the Privets, becoming a small round-headed tree if unpruned. Very large panicles of creamy flowers in June and July. Broad, pointed, dark green leaves. The most largely used for hedge work. Makes a large, heavy, substantial hedge; very hardy.

Flats of 100; 6-12 in., \$3.50 to \$4.50.

Pots, cans, 10-12 in., 15c; 15-18 in., 25c; 2 ft., 50c.

Balls, 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.25; untrimmed, 4-6 ft., \$2.50.

Nepalense (Nepal Privet). Small leaved, sometimes called English Privet, which is an error, as the English Privet is deciduous. This is semi-deciduous, holding foliage fairly well if pruned late in season to secure new growth. Makes a very compact dark green hedge if frequently pruned, better color in summer than in winter. Loose branching growth, and bare in winter if unpruned. Blossoms very freely in May and June. May be trimmed to beautiful, formal specimens.

Flats of 100, 6-12 in., \$3.50 to \$4.50.

Pots and cans, 8-10 in., 15c; 15 in., 25c; 18 in., 50c.

Balls, untrimmed, 2-3 ft., \$1.00; 4-6 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.00.

ovalifolium aurea (Golden Privet). Well known, fast growing, golden leaved variety, beautiful as specimens or hedge. Retains foliage in winter much better than the green type; but is a brighter color in summer.

Pots and cans, 8-12 in., 15c; 15 in., 35c; 18 in., 50c.

Balled, 18-30 in., \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Massalongianum (Everblooming Privet). Oleander-shaped leaves, bushy, upright, 6-10 ft., shrub, small, delicate flowers borne for months.

Cans, 18-24 in., 65c to 85c.

LONICERA nitida. Compact growing dwarf shrub of dense but graceful habit, 3 to 5 ft. Very small leaves, medium dark green, fine for dwarf hedge. Sometimes loses interior leaves but this can be overcome by pruning. Fast growing, sometimes beautiful small specimens in one year.

Pots and cans, 6-10 in., 15c; 12-18 in., 25c to 35c.

Balls, 12 in., 75c; 16 in., \$1.00; 20 in., \$1.25.

***MAHONIA** (Berberis) *aquifolia* (Oregon Grape). Dense, low, spreading shrub, beautiful holly-like foliage, glossy green, bluish-purple and bronze; moderate growth, 3 to 5 ft., exceedingly hardy; blossoms yellow racemes, March to May, followed by blue grape-like berries. Fine for low shrub-beries, mass planting, individual specimens or groups, equally good in shade or sun.

Balled, 12-15 in., \$1.25; 18 in., \$1.50; 2 ft., \$2.50; 2½ ft., \$3.00.

Japonica (Japanese Mahonia). Somewhat similar but foliage broader, thicker and variegated with yellowish green. Slower growth and prefers semi-shade.

Balled, 12-15 in., \$1.50.

MALVAVISCUS mollis (Achania Malvaviscus) (Turk's Cap). Spreading shrub, 5 to 6 ft., broad heart-shaped leaves of soft wooly texture, very pleasing light green. Fast grower, hardy, blossoms brilliant scarlet, erect above foliage, followed by white berries which become red in winter. Very good for mass planting.

Cans, 18 in., 50c; 2-3 ft., 75c.

MELALEUCA (Bottle Brushes). Hardy Australian shrubs, all fast growers and drought resistant, splendid for large shrubbery, wide variations in foliage, flowers and form of growth. Mostly slender stems, shape often improved by pruning. Should be largely planted in dry hot locations, but equally hardy on the sea coast.

armillaris (alba). Flowers white, 3 in. spikes, long, slender, needle-like foliage, light green, slender, upright, graceful growth, 15 ft.

Cans, 1 ft., 25c; 2 ft., 60c; 3 ft., 85c.

acuminata. Resembles *armillaris*, foliage shorter and darker, flower spike larger. Same prices.

ericifolia. Very slender growth 10 to 12 ft., minute short leaves, bushy habit, small creamy spikes.

Cans, 18 in., 40c; 2 ft., 65c. Balls, 2-3 ft., \$1.50.

decussata. Similar to *ericifolia* but foliage more dense and bluish green, gracefully drooping habit. Flower spikes lavender. Same prices.

Huegelii. Very minute needles like scales, dense, soft, green branches. The prettiest of all.

Pots and cans, 12-20 in., 35c to 65c.

hypericifolia. Oval flat leaves, fast upright growth, not well formed. Orange-scarlet flowers in good sized spikes usually on the inside of the bush. Somewhat tender for frost.

Cans, 2 ft., 65c. Balls, 3-4 ft., \$1.50.

nesophila. Oblong flat leaves, erect with the stem, very bushy habit, good green color, 10 ft. Purple or lavender spikes.

Cans, 18 in., 50c.

MYRTUS communis (Sweet or English Myrtle). One of our very best small leaved shrubs for hedge or specimen. Exceedingly hardy, frost proof and satisfactory even in Imperial Valley and Arizona. Small, glossy, bright green leaves, thickly placed on slender branches, rounded bushy form, growing 8-10 ft., but easily kept as low as 2 ft. Very compact, bright green, hedge, much superior to privet, growing about as fast. Small white flowers in late spring. Aromatic foliage.

Flats of 100, 4-8 in., \$7.50.

Cans and pots, 8-12 in., 20c; 15 in., 40c; 18 in., 60c.

Balled, 15 in., \$1.00; 18 in., \$1.25; 20-24 in., \$1.50.

c. microphylla (Small Leaved or German Myrtle). Same except size of leaves which are very small and set closely together. A very neat compact shrub. Same prices.

c. flora plena (Double Flowered Myrtle). Flowers very double, like little rosettes or tiny snowballs. Blooms later and longer, June to October.

Pots and cans, 8-12 in., 25c; 15-18 in., 50c.

Balls, 2½-3 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.50.

c. variegated. Variegated, striped and marked in a pleasing manner with clean, white markings.

Pots and cans, 8-10 in., 25c.

Balls, 12 in., \$1.00; 16 in., \$1.50.

NANDINA domestica. Japanese leafy shrub, growing 5 to 7 ft., resembles a compact dwarf Bamboo in general appearance, but bushier. Foliage tipped pink and bronze in summer, winter color deep wine and bronzy-red, which with its brilliant scarlet berries makes an absolutely unique plant. Desirable for tubs, always attractive for landscape either in combination or individually. Entirely hardy.

Balled, bushy plants, 15 in., \$1.25; 20 in., \$1.50; 2 ft., \$2.25; 2½ ft., \$2.50; 3 ft., \$3.50.

NERIUM (Oleander). Bushy shrub or small tree, fast growing and hardy, thriving without irrigation. Very successful in Imperial Valley, Arizona and other hot dry places, where it is not troubled by black scale, its worst enemy. On the Coast scale is readily controlled by spraying. Very desirable, almost always in bloom, beautiful flowers usually scented. **Daybreak** (single light pink), **Mrs. Roeding** (double salmon), **Double Rose Pink**, **Double Red**, **Nankin** (buff-yellow), **Double White**.

Pots, cans, 1 ft., 35c; 15-18 in., 60c; 2½-3 ft., \$1. Balled (scarce), 2½ ft., \$1.50; 3-4 ft., \$2.50.

OLEA fragrans—correctly:

OSMANTHUS fragrans (Sweet Olive). Upright, slow, 5-7 ft., dark, leathery leaves, fine fringe-like flowers close to branches, exceptional fragrance. Two sorts, white and yellow. Very scarce since Quarantine 37.

Balls, 12-18 in., \$1.50.

aquifolius (False Holly). Resembles English Holly strongly, but leaves blacker green and flat. Slow growth to 5 ft. No berries. Needs occasional pruning. Very satisfactory either in shade or sun if well cared for.

Balled, 15-18 in., \$1.50; 2 ft., \$2.25.

Also a large leaved type, balls, 1 ft., \$2.00.

PITTOSPORUM. These are among our hardiest and most desirable shrubs, long lived and usually attaining large size. Principally foliage plants, yet some have a very fragrant though not showy blossom. Compact habit, various forms, quick and vigorous growth and few enemies; deservedly much planted for landscape work.

eugenoides. Erect, symmetrical growth, to 15 ft. Long, narrow, yellowish green leaves with wavy margins covering the plant well to the ground. Slender black twigs. New foliage bronzy. Somewhat susceptible to frost, more successful in cooler localities than hot interiors. Makes a good hedge and fine trimmed specimen.

Pots, cans, slender, 1 ft., 40c; 1½ ft., 65c; 2 ft., 75c.

tenuifolium (nigricans). Resembles preceding, foliage more oval, and not undulate; somewhat hardier in hot situations; makes a small tree in congenial locations. Occasionally affected by black scale. A very desirable species. Same price as *eugenoides*.

rhombifolium. Bright light green, glossy, angular leaves. Good shrub or small tree. Seed pods like berries, orange color, attractive. Quite hardy for heat or cold.

Pots or cans, 12-15 in., 40c; 18 in., 75c.

tobira. Spreading, massive from ground up, round leaves, very dark, glossy and attractive, terminating as rosettes at end of branches, where fragrant flowers appear in spring. Exceedingly hardy, standing both frost and heat, drought resistant, and seldom troubled by enemies. Long lived and much used for massing also for individual heavy specimens.

Pots and cans, 8-10 in., 25c; 12-15 in., 50c; 16-20 in., 75c.

Balled, 18 in., \$1.50; 24 in., \$2.50; 30 in., \$3.00.

tobira variegatum. Same as above but foliage gray-green, attractively marked with clear white. Equally as satisfactory as the green and much used. Stock rather scarce.

Potted, 10-15 in., 35c to 50c.

Balled, 18 in., \$2.50; 24 in., \$3.50; 30 in., \$5.00.

undulatum. The largest and fastest growing species, with largest leaves, medium green in color, glossy, attractive, slightly curved margins. Bushy shrub eventually size of an orange tree. Fragrant inconspicuous flowers. Injured somewhat by frost but recovers quickly.

Cans, 18 in., 65c; 24 in., 85c. Balled, 20-24 inch, \$2.25.

We can also furnish a few *P. crassifolium*, gray foliage, bushy, 3 to 5 ft. Balled, \$2.50 to \$6.00.

P. phillyraeoides. Willowy, drooping, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

PLUMBAGO capensis. Reclining or semi-climbing shrub, very drought and pest resistant, sun loving, blooming continuously with large sky blue flower clusters covering entire plant. Easily frosted but grows readily from the old roots. Fine for porch screens, fences and banks, also for massing for color, where winters are not cold.

Pots and cans, 1 ft., 30c; 18 in., 60c; 2 ft., 85c; 3-4 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.00.

c. alba. White variety, exactly same except color. Same prices.

POLYGALA dalmaisiana. Everblooming shrub, entirely hardy, round form 4 to 6 ft. Purple pea-shaped flowers, almost constantly in bloom.

Pots and cans, 10-15 in., 30c; 16-20 in., 65c.

Balled, 15-18 in., \$1.25.

POMEGRANATE (Dwarf Everblooming) (Punica sem-pervirens granatum). Small branching shrub 2 or 3 ft. high, small glossy foliage and small bright scarlet flowers appearing freely all over the bush, and blooming continuously unless stopped by cold weather. Very little injured by frost but occasionally defoliated. Small glossy red fruit, very attractive, edible but scarcely palatable. Fine for pot plant, blooming in winter if kept warm and sunny.

Pots, 6-8 in., 35c.

Balled, 12 in., bushy, \$1.25; 14 in., \$1.50.

PRUNUS cerasus Caroliniana and ***integrifolia.** See Broad Leaved Evergreen Trees. Both frequently used as shrubs and make beautiful specimens, bright glossy foliage, good shape and very hardy.

***ilicifolia (California Wild Cherry).** Dense shrub or small round tree, with small, glossy, prickly, curved leaves resembling holly. Exceedingly hardy, and frost proof, thriving in driest places without irrigation. Slow growing. Makes fine hedges, groups or single specimens.

Pots and cans, 6-8 in., 35c; 12-15 in., 65c.

Difficult to ball, balled not guaranteed, 2 ft., \$2.00; 3 ft., \$3.50.

laurocerasus (*Laurus laurocerasus*) (English Laurel). Heavy, dense shrub growing 6 to 8 ft., very large, smooth, dark green leaves; trims well. Entirely hardy, moderately slow growth. Used for heavy hedges, solid specimens or tub plans.

Balled, 18 in., \$2.00; 2-3 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Cans, 15 in., 75c.

PYRACANTHA (Evergreen Hawthorn, — Burning Bush), formerly grouped with *Crataegus*, now reclassified botanically as *Pyracantha*. Evergreen shrubs with glossy foliage and showy winter berries. Exceedingly hardy and valuable. Often slightly thorny.

Angustifolia—(sometimes classed as *Cotoneaster*) Tall, slender, fast, straggly grower unless pruned, 10-15 ft. Leaves long, whitened below. Berries large; very showy, a month later than other sorts. Ripe in December. Last till May.

Coccinea. Variable from seeds; usually oval leaves, compact bushy form. 6-10 ft., fast grower. Berries orange to orange scarlet. White flowers in May.

C. Lalandi. Larger leaves, taller, more upright growth, berries more abundant than preceding, orange color, good sized cluster in October and November.

Crenulata. Foliage long and narrow, more glossy and dense than other varieties, young leaves bronze, berries dark crimson, somewhat hidden by foliage. A beautiful shrub, 6 to 12 ft.

Yunnanensis. A recent introduction from China. Rounder leaves, sometimes lobed, spreading sprawling habit, large and vigorous, 6-8 ft. Berries large; very showy, orange sometimes scarlet. Fine for mass planting, banks and ground cover.

Prices on all *Pyracanthas*.

Pots and cans, 12 in., 25c; 16 in., 50c; 24 in., 75c.

Balls and 5 gal., 2 ft., \$1.25; 3 ft., \$1.75; 4 ft., \$3.00.

CANTUA—Buxifolia. Drooping half-climbing shrub, 4-8 ft. Long, narrow trumpet flowers, 4 inches long. Orange yellow shaded Tyrian rose.

Small pot, 4-6 in., 25c. Cans and balls, 20-30 in., \$1.50 to \$2.50.

RAPHIOLEPIS ovata (*Japonica*). Dense, compact, dwarf shrub, 2½ to 4 ft.; round, thick, very dark leaves. Flowers white, with red anthers, in terminal clusters, followed by blue grape-like berries. Fine low-growing plant, absolutely hardy.

Pots and cans, 8-10 in., 30c; 12-16 in., 50c.

Balled, 15 in., \$1.00; 18 in., \$1.50.

STREPTOSOLEN Jamesoni. Bright colored, free flowering shrub of graceful, arching habit, flowers orange-yellow, in large masses, resemble *Lantana* at a distance, but are bell-shaped and prettier. Frosts about same as *Lantana*, and grows rapidly to 6 to 8 ft. Loves sunshine.

Pots, cans, 8-12 in., 30c; 15-18 in., 50c; 24 in., \$1.

SWAINSONIA. Pea-shaped flowers and foliage, growing 4-6 ft.; bushy, fast, very hardy for both frost and sun. Blooms in small spikes, 4 or 5 months of the year. White, pink and red.

Cans, 15-18 in., 65c; 20-24 in., \$1.00.

Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

TECOMA stans (also *Smithii* and others). Fast growing, finely cut leaves, brilliant yellow, funnel-shaped blossoms in large sprays on this 6 to 10 ft. shrub. Frosts easily, usually recovers rapidly, blossoms 3 to 6 months, according to the season.

Cans, 15-18 in., 40c; 2-3 ft., 75c. Balls, 3 ft., \$1.50.

VERONICA. Dwarf shrubs, most of which dislike intense heat, but stand a great deal of cold. Attain their growth rapidly and are prettier while young, often becoming unsightly in a few years unless pruned back and regrown. All of compact growth, rather dense, very useful for edging, foregrounds, dwarf massing and bases of buildings, where quick low growth is desired. Most of them somewhat subject to scale.

Andersoni variegata. Long, elliptic foliage, sharply variegated white. Very fast growth to 3 ft., needs trimming occasionally, light blue flower spikes.

Pots and cans, 12 in., 30c; 15-18 in., 50c.

Andersoni is the green foliaged form growing 4 to 5 ft., rapid, bushy, same price.

buxifolia. The most dwarf compact form. Very small, glossy, green leaves; spreading, compact, round plant 12 to 18 inches in height; very similar to boxwood, but even prettier and attaining about full size in 2 or 3 years. Beautiful for dwarf edging, also small specimen plants, in ground or pots.

Potted, 3-4 in., 15c. Balls, 10-15 in., \$1.00 to \$1.50.

cupressoides. Foliage so fine and growth so dense and compact that it looks like a Conifer of the *Arbovitae* type. Entirely distinct from all other *Veronicas*. Unsurpassed for a quick growing for-

mal plant of this sort, but not permanent unless given good care and pruning.

Pots, 4-8 in., 25c. Balls, 10-12 in., \$1.00-\$1.50.

decussata. One of the hardiest and most satisfactory. Dense growth, 2 to 3 ft., oval, bright green, very compact foliage, deep blue flower spikes. Quite hardy.

Pots and cans, 10-15 in., 35c to 50c. Balls, 85 to \$1.75.

imperialis. Large leaves, tinged with red on midrib and edges. Compact, dark shrub, 2 to 4 ft.; freest blooming of all *Veronicas*; large spikes of reddish purple. Very hardy.

Pots and cans, 6-8 in., 25c; 10-12 in., 50c to 65c.

procumbens. Semi-trailing, round, green leaves.

Pots, 6-16 in., 30c to 75c.



VERONICA TRAVERSII

Traversii. Long, narrow foliage; upright, bushy shrub, needs frequent pruning.

Pots, 6-12 in., 30c. Balls, 12-18 in., 75c to \$1.50.

Bakersii and **Menziesi** are somewhat similar.

VIBURNUM tinus (*Laurustinus*). Well known, universally grown, hardy everywhere in the Coast counties, but not so well suited to the hot interior. Splendid winter bloomer, clusters of pinkish white flowers, beginning in December or January, cover the plant all spring, for 5 or 6 months. One of the best hedge plants. Sometimes affected by mealy bug.

Flats, 4-8 in., \$7.50. Pots and cans, 8-10 in., 25c; 12-15 in., 50c; 18 in., 75c.

Balled, 12 in., 65c; 15 in., bushy, 75c; 18 in., \$1.00; 2 ft., \$1.50; 2½ ft., \$2.00.

The varieties **rotundifolia** (Round Leaved) and **Robusta** (Large Leaved) are very similar.

t. variegatum. A golden variegated form.

Pots and cans, 10-18 in., 35c to 75c.

ventricosum. New French variety, growing rapidly to 8 ft.; loose spreading shrub, slender stems, glossy, dark green foliage. Flowers in small white clusters, thickly scattered over entire bush.

Pots and cans, 12-20 in., 30 to 60c. Balls, 18-24 in., \$1.25.

Japonicum (*odoratissimum* incorrectly). Very large, fast growing shrub, 15 to 18 ft., but often trimmed lower. Large heavy foliage, resembles English Laurel. Flowers fragrant white clusters in June. Hardy in all respect, deep green, fine winter color; should be used much more freely especially for large masses and quick effects.

Pots and cans, 12-18 in., 30c to 60c.

Balls, 18 in., \$1.25; 5-6 ft., \$5.00.

Sandankwa or **suspensa**. Round, bushy shrub, 6 to 10 ft., greatly resembles *Laurustinus* but larger leaves, glossier green and not such dense growth. Flowers pure white in February and March, in drooping clusters, below the foliage. Grows anywhere, but color fades if too hot and dry, and improves in partial shade. Entirely frost proof; rapid growth.

Pots and cans, 12-18 in., 35c to 75c.; 2 ft., \$1.00.

Balls, 2-3 ft., \$2.50 to \$6.00.

rhytidophyllum. Exceedingly unusual plant, leaves 5 to 8 inches long, pointed, peculiar bronzy green, surface roughened or pebbly, stems rough, light brown. Said to have large red berries. A very striking plant. Fast grower, 4 to 6 ft., entirely hardy.

Pots, 6-10 in., 30c; 12-15 in., 50c; 18 in., 75c.

Balls, 18 in., \$1.25; 2 ft., \$1.75; 2½-3 ft., \$2.50.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES

Though deciduous shade trees are not largely grown in Southern California there is ample opportunity for their increased planting. More frequent use of deciduous trees would much enlarge the scope and variety of our landscape effects, and relieve the sameness so often noticed. With their tender green in early spring, the abundant flowers of many varieties; their rich and varied tones of green in summer; the glory of their autumn foliage; the sweeping symmetry of trunk and limb revealed by the falling leaves; and over all the delicate tracery of twigs and branches against the blue of the California midwinter sky; they offer a rich store, a varied procession of beauty seldom touched by California gardeners.

Especially should they be used as shade trees in parks where seats are provided. Their shade is as good, even better than evergreens, during the summer, and in winter there are few days when the grateful warmth of the California sun is not preferable to the chill in the shadow of an evergreen tree. Use also for shade trees in back yards, in chicken runs, on the south side of a house and many other places where it is a decided advantage to have the sun in winter and the shade in summer.

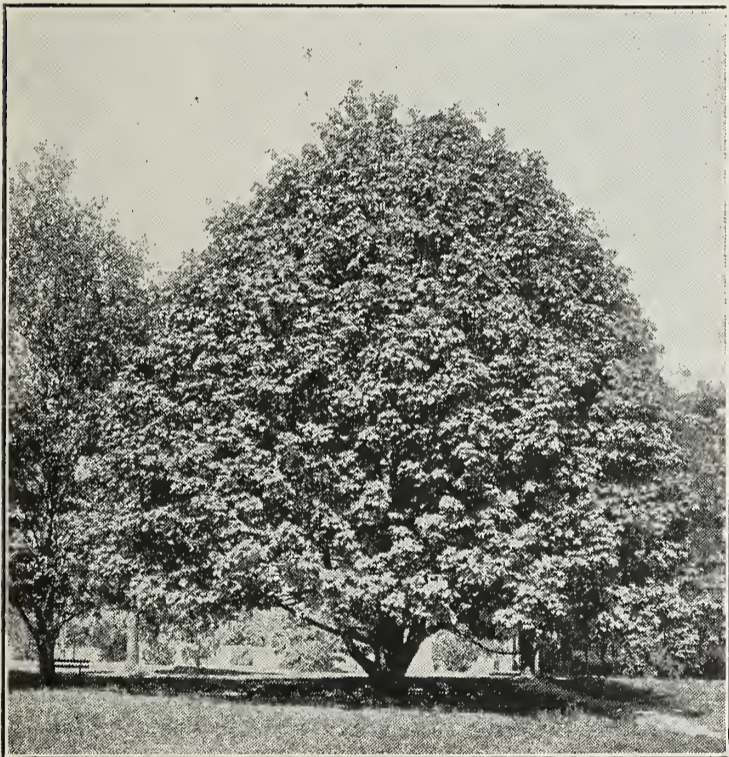
Many persons think that the well known Eastern trees will not thrive in California. With one or two exceptions that is a mistake, as nearly all grow equally well here. You can grow your old favorites if you wish; we usually have them all.

All deciduous trees are quoted bare roots unless otherwise noted, delivery December to April. We also have a few established in cans for delivery in summer.

ACER (Maple). The maples are sometimes not as rapid growers in Southern California as some of the other Eastern trees. Nor do they have as brilliant foliage in autumn as they show "Back East"—differing in this respect from the Oaks and Sweet Gum, which are even more brilliant here. But they can all be grown, and many sorts make especially beautiful trees.

dasycarpum (saccharinum) (Soft or Silver Maple). The fastest of all the maples, often reaching 25 ft. with a caliper of 6 inches in 6 years. Foliage not dense; light green with silvery reverse. Bare roots, 4 ft., 50c; 8-10 ft., 75c to \$1.00; 10-12 ft., \$1.50; 15 ft., \$3.00; 18-20 ft., heavy, \$8.00 to \$12.00.

d. Vieri laciniata (Cut Leaf Silver). Same but finely divided leaves. Same prices.



ACER MACROPHYLLUM
California Maple—best of all.

***macrophyllum** (California or Oregon Maple). Native in our canyons; one of the very prettiest round-headed trees, spreading habit, with a glory of golden yellow leaves in autumn. Well adapted to nearly all locations. Bare roots, 3-5 ft., 50c to \$1.00; 6 ft., \$1.25; 7-8 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.00.

***negundo** (Box Elder) or (Ash Leaved Maple). Rapid, exceedingly drought resistant. Makes a small, compact tree. 5 ft., 65c; 6-8 ft., 75c to \$1.00.

platanoides (Norway Maple). Dark, heavy foliage; round, dense head. 6 ft., \$1.00; 8-10 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.00.

pseudoplatanus (Sycamore Maple). Extra large foliage, very hardy. 8 ft., \$1.25; 10 ft., \$2.00.

saccharum (Sugar Maple). Slow, hardy, dense head. 5 ft., \$1.00; 6 ft., \$1.25; 7-8 ft., \$1.75.

APPLE (*Malus* or *Pyrus*). (Dwarf and Flowering Apples). These are very decorative, and are well adapted to large shrubbery planting, or to make a transition between the ornamental planting and the orchard. The ornamental forms usually bloom the first year.

For **Dwarf Apples** see Fruit Section. The Bismark, Fall Pippin, Banana, and Red June are all heavy bearers and bear particularly well while young, the dwarf roots also help in this respect. Often filled with fruit when only 2 or 3 years old and 6 ft. high. Grow about two-thirds as large as ordinary apples. 4 ft., \$1.25; 3 ft., 75c; 2 ft., 50c.

Bechtel's Flowering Crab. Dwarf grower, bushy, large clusters of very light pink double flowers. 4-6 ft., \$1.25; 3 ft., \$1.00; 2 ft., 75c.

floribunda purpurea. Foliage with purple tint, rose red buds opening pink, small purple-red fruit.

Niedzwetzkyana. Deep purple foliage and twigs, bright red buds. Both sorts.

Arnoldi, Parkmanni and others. Abundant pink and white flowers, beautiful in spring.

All varieties—4-7 ft., \$1.00 to \$1.25. In cans, \$1.50.

ASH, Arizona (*Fraxinus Velutina*). A fast growing small tree, 25 ft.; slender branches and small leaves. Does not make dense shade, but stands extreme desert conditions; recommended for Antelope Valley, Imperial and Arizona, also for very dry locations, chicken yards, etc. 5 ft., 35c; 6 ft., 40c; 8 ft., 50c; 10-15 ft., \$1.00 to \$1.50.

BEECH, Purple (*Fagus Sylvatica purpurea*). Slow growing, dense foliated tree, young leaves intensely coppery purple, the color gradually changing to a greenish copper by mid-summer. Needs good soil and regular watering. Splendid for lawn specimens. 3-4 ft., \$2.00; 4-5 ft., \$2.50; a few 8 ft., \$9.00. Safer if boxed, at \$14.00.

BIRCH, White (*Betula Alba*). Spreading tree with slender, dark branches, and thin triangular leaves. Young trees have dark colored bark, which becomes very white and smooth in a few years. Needs good care. 4 ft., \$1.75; 5-6 ft., \$2.50.

For **Cut Leaf Birch** see Weeping Deciduous Trees.

CATALPA speciosa. Very fast growing, 30 to 40 ft., with immense heart-shaped leaves, beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers, white, large clusters May and June, followed by long, narrow, cylindrical seed pods. Timber does not rot, good for posts. 5 ft., 40c; 6 ft., 50c; 7-8 ft., 85c. Heavy, 12-15 ft., \$2.50; 20 ft., \$6.00. Crooked, half price.

CRATAEGUS. HAWTHORNE. Thorny bushes or small trees, thick with blossoms in spring and bearing small red apple-shaped berries in fall and winter.

monogyna or **oxycantha** (English Hawthorne). Grows rather slowly in Southern California; very compact, bushy head, 10 ft. in 7 to 8 years. Faster grower in the North, where the blooms are more lasting and more brilliant color. Finely cut leaves. **White, Pink** and **Paul's Scarlet**, which is a bright rose pink. 5 ft., \$1.75; 6 ft., \$2.50; 8-10 ft., \$5.00.

ELM, American (*Ulmus Americanus*). A splendid shade tree, growing 50 to 75 ft., fully as desirable here as it is back East. The prettiest portion of the whole 30 miles of the Foothill Boulevard in Los Angeles County, is a quarter mile planted to these elms just east of the city limits of Azusa. A fast growing hardy tree standing drought or dampness equally well. Graceful arching branches, casting a dense shade in summer, and beautiful in outline even when bare in winter.

Prices: 4-5 ft., 50c; 6-7 ft., 75c; 8-10 ft., \$1.00; 10-12 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.00; 12-15 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.50; 16-18 ft., \$3.50 to \$6.00; 20 ft., \$8.00 to \$12.00.

CORK ELM (*Ulmus suberosa* or *racemosa*). Bark corky in parallel ridges, varies greatly, sometimes almost smooth; habit similar to American Elm, 4 ft., 50c; 5 ft., 60c; 7 ft., 75c; 8 ft., \$1.25; 10-12 ft., \$2.50.

GINKGO biloba (*Salisburiana adiantifolia*) (Maidenhair Tree). Very striking unusual tree growing slowly to 30 to 35 ft., slender while young, spreading with age. Foliage shaped like Maidenhair fern, but 2 or 3 inches across. Unusual green color, very bright yellow in autumn. Hardy and very desirable. 3 ft., 50c; 4 ft., 90c; 5 ft., \$1.25; 6 ft., \$1.75.

HACKBERRY (*Celtis Mississippiensis*). Slightly resembles Mulberry in shape, moderate growth, ultimately 35-40 ft., hardy, dense shade, very rough bark. Berries dark brown, ripe in winter and remain after leaves fall. 6-8 ft., \$1.50; 10-12 ft., \$2.00 to \$2.50.



LIQUIDAMBAR (SWEET GUM)
Gorgeous Autumn Foliage

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua (Sweet Gum). Slow growing, compact, upright tree, reaching 20 ft. in 15 years. Foliage resembles Maple but prettier shape and darker, glossier green. The most vivid of all autumn foliage; gold, crimson, scarlet and purple. A most desirable and hardy small tree. 3-4 ft., \$1.00; 5 ft., \$1.50; 6 ft., \$1.75.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tulip Tree). Trunk like a ship's mast, 60 ft. Magnificent. Planted by people who want the best. 6 ft., \$1.00; 8-10 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.00.

MULBERRY. See Fruit Dept. Also Weeping Deciduous Trees.

The **Hicks Everbearing** is an exceedingly fast growing shade tree for back yards and chicken runs. 6 to 12 ft., 75c to \$1.50.

Russian. Extremely hardy, fine for windbreaks on the desert. Makes a good shade tree. 3 ft. to 8 ft., 35c to 75c. Also extra large, 10-20 ft., immediate shade, \$2.50 to \$10.00.

Black Spanish (Persian). Delicious fruit in July and August, large and tart as Loganberry. Dwarf trees, 15 to 20 ft. shapely and ornamental. 2 to 5 ft., 40c to \$1.50.

PECAN. Makes a splendid shade tree, upright, resembling Black Walnut. See Fruit Dept.

PEACH, Flowering. Of all the spring flowering trees the Double Flowered Peaches are the most brilliant and beautiful. The entire tree and every branch is simply a mass of blossoms, appearing before the leaves, making an immense bouquet of gorgeous color. Fast growing and very hardy, they should be more planted, but placed in the background as the tree is not especially desirable when the flowers are gone. Trim back after the flowers fall, to make plenty of new growth for next season's bloom. **Double White, Double Pink, Double Red** and **Variegated**. 2 ft., 60c; 3 ft., 75c; 4 ft., \$1.

PLATANUS (Sycamore). Hardy, fast growing trees, reaching 80 to 100 ft., well suited to Southern California and growing with little or no water. Very large, maple-like leaves. Bark mottled gray and white. Seed balls, round, heavy, rough, on slender stems.

orientalis (European Plane or Sycamore). Broader with more rounded outline than other sycamores. Stock scarce. 4 ft., 75c; 5 ft., \$1.00; 8-10 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.00.

o. umbraculifera. A dwarf spreading, round-headed type of sycamore, slow growing, rather more a bush than a tree. 4-6 ft., \$1.00 to \$2.00.

occidentalis (American Sycamore). Very similar. Small only; 4 ft., 65c; 5-7 ft., \$1.25 to \$2.00.

***racemosus** (California Sycamore). Naturally upright, well branched trees, foliage downy. The twisted specimens seen in our canyons were caused by flood waters. Very scarce. 3 ft., 60c; 4 ft., 75c; 8-10 ft., \$3.50.

POPULUS (Poplar). Fast growing large trees, hardy but requiring water for best results. Somewhat subject to damage by borers while young.

Carolinensis (Carolina). A hybrid of Cottonwood, more regular form, and without the seed or cotton. Makes a large tree quickly, but is not long lived. 3 ft., 25c; 7-9 ft., \$1.25 to \$1.50.

nigra Italica (Lombardy). The slender, erect, columnar poplar often seen along roadsides or driveways. Grows 5 to 6 ft. a year, becoming 75 ft. high. Requires little space, and is perhaps the hardiest of our poplars, standing drought well. Largely used for backgrounds in landscape work, or for rows or individual specimens where tall, straight effects are desired. 4 ft., 50c; 5 ft., light, 60c; 6 ft., 75c; 7-8 ft., \$1.00; 8-9 ft., \$1.25.

PRUNUS Pissardi. (Purple Leaved Plum). Round-headed upright tree, eventually 18-20 ft., foliage deep bronzy purple, color retained throughout the summer. Bright red, round fruit, showy and good for jelly. Makes very striking object amongst surrounding green foliage. Very healthy and hardy; 3 ft., 75c; 4 ft., 85c; 5 ft., \$1.00; 6-7 ft., \$1.75.

QUERCUS (Oak). Deciduous oaks should be more largely planted in California. The Eastern varieties bring their gorgeous autumn colors with them in their migration to this land of sunshine, which supplies a note of harmony for autumn that is lacking in the native deciduous trees, and which relieves the ordinary unchanging greenness of the vast majority of our planting. The popular conception that oaks are too slow to plant is an error. They are not rapid growers, that is true, but almost any oak 8 or 10 years old is really a good shade tree, besides being a delight and pride to its fortunate owner. And it will continue to be a delight and pride long after most other trees are sawdust and leaf-mold. Oaks are remarkably hardy, requiring only occasional watering, in fact doing fairly well with only the annual rainfall, if in retentive soil.

alba (White Oak). Leaves deeply cut with rounded lobes; purple-red in autumn, 3 ft., 65c; 4 ft., 90c; 5 ft., \$1.25.

coccinea (Scarlet Oak) and **palustris** (Pin Oak). Very similar varieties; leaves finely divided, bright green, changing to brilliant scarlet. 6 ft., \$1.00; 8 ft., \$1.50; 10 ft., \$2.50.

rubra (Red Oak). Foliage heavier than Scarlet Oak, acutely cut, sharp but short points, dark red and golden autumn color. One of the best and fastest of all the oaks. Sturdy and well formed.

falcata (Spanish Oak) and **velutina** (tinctoria) (Black Oak). Are somewhat similar, the latter with heavier, blacker foliage. All 3 at same price. 6 ft., \$1.00; 8 ft., \$1.50; 10 ft., \$2 to \$3; 12-14 ft., \$4 to \$8.

**PLANT FOR POSTERITY
PLANT AN OAK**



A GIANT
The Burr Oak has a magnificent form.

macrocarpa (Burr Oak). Light colored bark, immense acorns in deep mossy caps, very rapid.

nigra (aquatica) (Water Oak or Black Oak). Very fast grower; long, dark green leaves; both varieties have golden brown autumn foliage, which they retain most of the winter. Both varieties, 6 ft., 75c; 8 ft., \$1.25; 10 ft., \$1.75; 12-16 ft., \$2.50 to \$6.00.

Robur (English Oak). The fastest grower of all; very dark green, lobed leaves; dense, compact, hardy. Foliage sometimes subject to mildew in late summer. Bordeaux Mixture is a good preventive.

We offer some large trees at very attractive prices: 6 ft., 60c; 8 ft., 75c; 10 ft., \$1.00; 12 ft., \$2.00; 14-16 ft., heavy, \$2.00 to \$4.00; 18-20 ft., heavy, \$5.00 to \$8.00.

Oaks are much more safely transplanted early in the season. Order early, December or January if possible.

ROBINIA (Locust). All exceptionally fast growing and very hardy, thriving even in extreme desert climates and withstanding drought remarkably.

pseudacacia (Black Locust). The fastest grower, reaching height of 35 to 50 ft., with very spreading top. Short thorns, abundant white flowers with pleasing fragrance in April. Fine for desert, making shade trees, roadside trees and windbreaks. 4 ft., 40c; 5 ft., 50c; 6 ft., 60c; 7 ft., 75c; 8-9 ft., \$1.00; 10-12 ft., \$1.50; 15 ft., \$2.50; 18-20 ft., 3-4 in. caliper, \$5.00 to \$12.00.

We have a large quantity for roadside or shelter planting per 100 (25 furnished at 100 price); 6 ft., \$30.00; 8 ft., \$50.00; 9-10 ft., \$75.00.

Decaisneana (Pink Locust). One of the most beautiful spring flowering trees, profusely covered with long clusters of pea-shaped blossoms of a delicate salmon-pink. Fast grower, reaching 15 ft. in 2 years, 25 ft. in 5 years. No better or hardier shade tree for the home place, and equally desirable for roadside and parks. Not planted nearly enough.

Grafted trees, 8 ft., \$1.25; 10 ft., \$1.50; 12 ft., \$2.50.

STERCULIA Platanifolia (Parasol Tree). Unique and uncommon, heavy straight stem, branching like an umbrella tree but with less number of branches. Upright tree with small, round or parasol-shaped head. Immense leaves deeply lobed. Large panicles of greenish white flowers followed by large seed pods. 8 ft., 2 in. caliper, \$2.00; 9 ft., 3 in. caliper, \$4.00; 10 ft., 4-5 in. caliper, \$6.00. A few crooked at half price.

TILIA Americana (American Linden, Basswood). Large heart-shaped leaves of a beautiful color and texture. Very shapely, upright tree, to 35 ft.; seldom seen and should be planted more freely—succeeds well here. 7 to 9 ft., \$2.50.

We have a few **European Linden** (*Tilia platyphyllos*) smaller leaves. 4-6 ft., \$1.00.

TAMARIX. Often listed as shrubs, but most varieties attain tree proportions if not kept cut back. Very useful either way. Perhaps the hardiest tree we offer for desert conditions, and one of the fastest growers. Foliage soft, cypress-like, but much more graceful. Very easily grown anywhere; fine for windbreaks or screens.

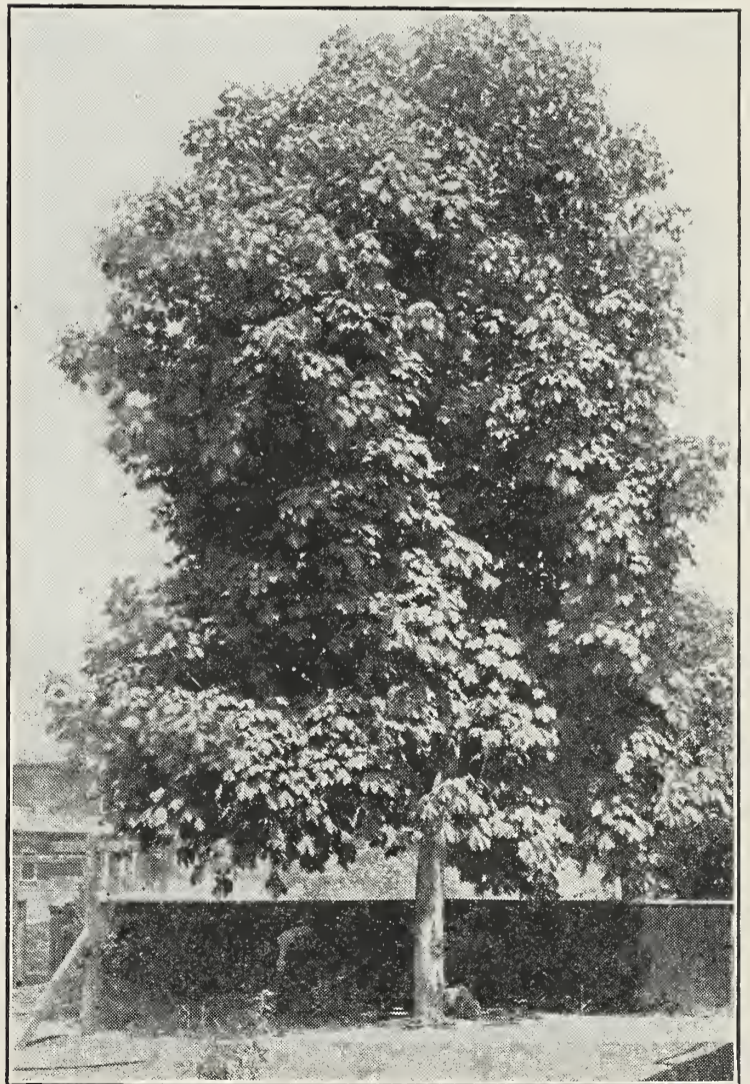
Caspica (several other species almost identical). Blossoms in February or March before foliage appears, becoming a cloudy mass of soft pink, very striking and beautiful. Small, dark foliage, very fast grower, 12 ft. in two years. Absolutely hardy; many trees living in the desert and Antelope Valley with only 4 or 5 inches of rainfall in the winter. Good windbreak, easily propagated from cuttings. 6 ft., 85c.

Japonica (*Plumosa*). Soft light green foliage, in sprays like ostrich plumes, flowers after the foliage appears, small light pink. Best of all for shape and foliage. 6 ft., \$1.00; a few large trees difficult to plant 12 ft., special price \$2.00.

hispidula aestivalis. Silver-gray foliage, very pleasing; flowers appear late, long graceful sprays at tips of new growth blooming almost all summer. Small plants only. 2-4 ft., 75c to \$1.50.

UMBRELLA (*Melia*). Well known compact tree, dense foliage and shade. Very fast.

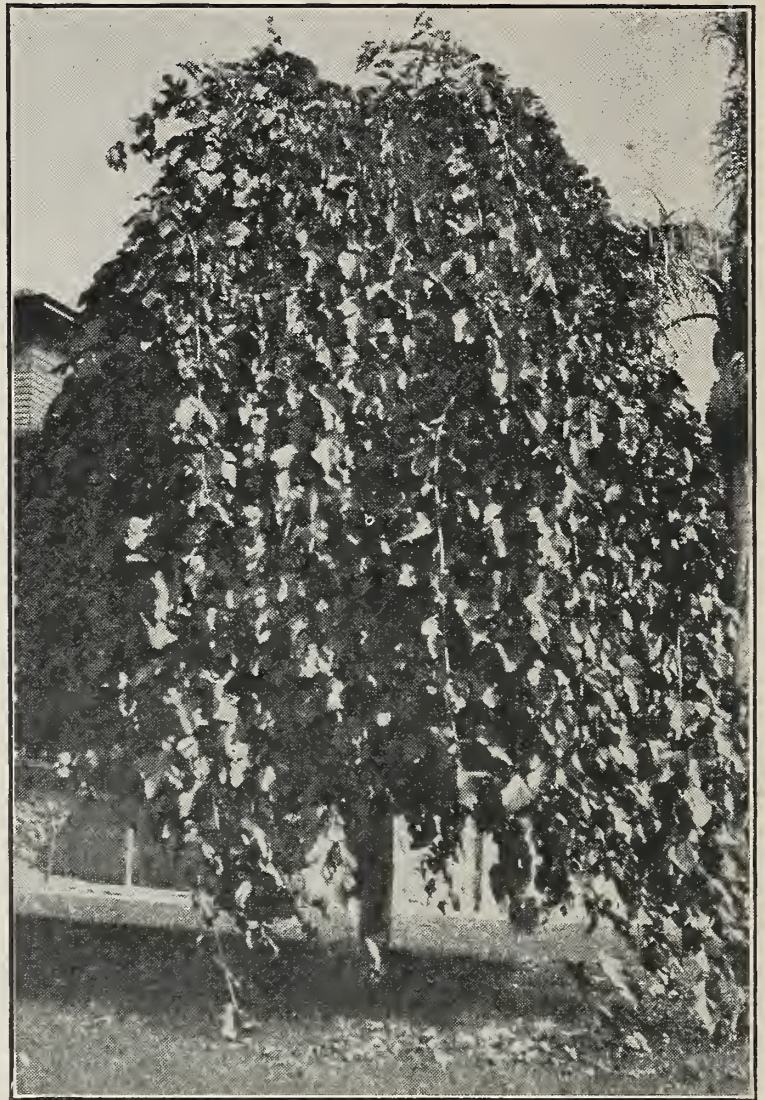
umbraculifera (Texas Umbrella). The heavy, evenly branched kind. 5 ft., \$1.00; 6 ft., \$1.50; 7-8 ft., \$2.00; 8-10 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.00.



STERCULIA PLATANIFOLIA
A Rare Tree—But Easily Grown
Immense Leaves
Unique Form
Distinctive



Winter
TEAS WEEPING MULBERRY



Summer
A Natural Arbor

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES

BIRCH, Cut Leaf Weeping (*Betula alba pendula laciniata*). Upright, slender tree, with delicate drooping branches and small leaves. Bark white, branches black, leaves glossy, dark green; grows 25 to 40 ft. Not common in Southern California; stock difficult to procure since Quarantine 37.

We expect to secure a few. 4 ft., \$2.00; 5 ft., \$2.50; 6 ft., \$3.00.

TEAS WEEPING MULBERRY. Beautiful as either tree or shrub, forming a flat head with branches weeping to the ground. Foliage remarkably bright green and very dense. Grafted on 8 or 9 ft. straight trunks, these trees can be trained to form a natural, self supporting arbor, the straight pendulous branches forming a close canopy-like the sides of a tent. Smaller trees set as specimens in a plot of grass give the beautiful effect of a living fountain continually pouring its green foliage down upon the lawn. We have a splendid stock this season. 6 ft., \$1.50; 7 ft., \$2.00; 8 ft., \$2.50; 9 ft., \$3.00; 10 ft., \$3.50.

WEeping WILLOW (*Salix*). Extremely fast growing but ordinarily short lived unless planted close to a body of water or running stream, to which the roots have free access. Usually better in heavy, black soil; somewhat subject to borers. Grows 30 to 50 ft. in suitable locations.

We have a number of new varieties with a wide variation in foliage and habit. Some of these were originated by hybridizing at the Government Experiment Station.

Diamond. Rather broad foliage and stocky growth. 2 ft., 4 ft., 6 ft., 8 ft. and 10 ft.

Niobe. Extremely pendulous habit, yellow bark. 6 ft., 8 ft., 10 ft. and 12 ft.

Elegantissima. The strongest grower of all. Narrow foliage very abundant. 10 ft. and 12 ft.

Prices, all varieties, 4-5 ft., 60c; 6 ft., \$1.00; 7-8 ft., \$1.25 to \$1.50.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Like deciduous trees these should be used much more freely in California. Many of them present a wealth of bloom attained by only a few of the evergreen shrubs, and of a daintiness and freshness not found in any of that class. Scattered among groups of evergreen shrubs they offer no objectionable qualities, as they are not noticed at all when bare in winter, but in their blooming period they are the most attractive feature—the delight of the garden. Use them freely; they form a calendar of the procession of the seasons; and are a tender connecting link with the old home "Back East."

They are all hardy in the coldest weather ordinarily experienced in California, many (but not all) in fact are hardy at temperatures to zero and below. Shrubs which bloom early or on the older growth should never be pruned until the blossoms have passed. Then they should be trimmed if necessary to promote growth for next season.

ALMOND, Flowering. A mass of soft fluffy flowers from top to bottom blooming very early in spring before the leaves appear and in its season easily the most beautiful object in the garden. Grows 4-6 ft.; very hardy.

Double Pink. Small pots and cans, 12-18 in., 35c. Field grown, bare root, 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.00.

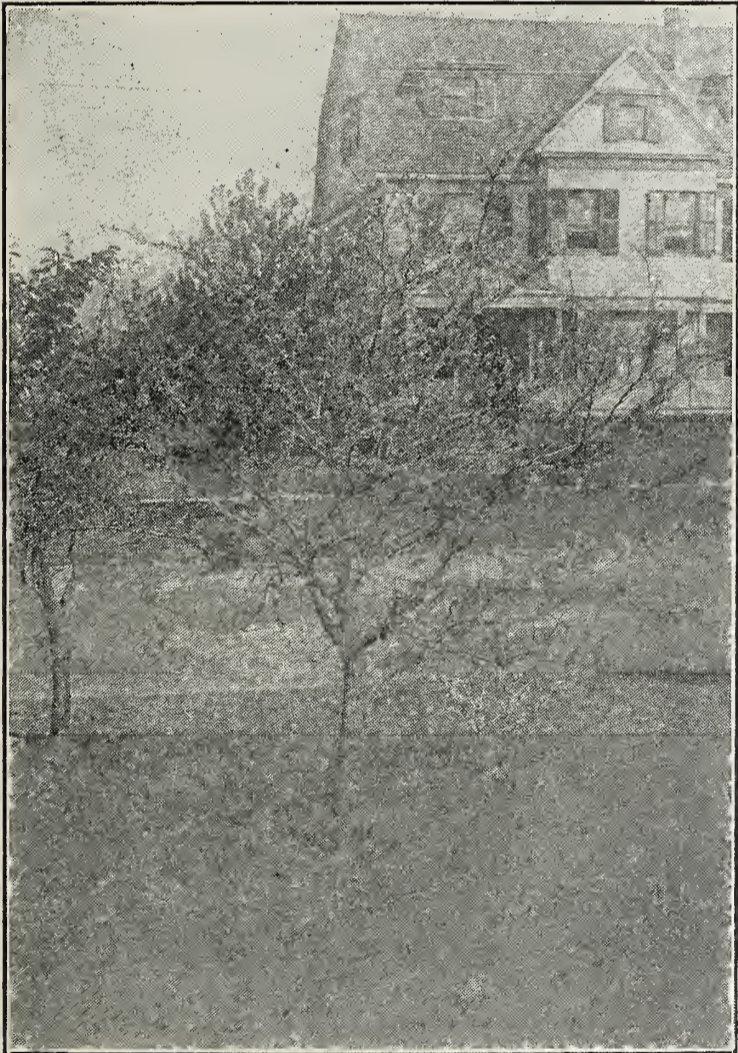
Double White. Field grown, bushy. 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.00; 4 ft., \$1.50.

BERBERIS Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). Dwarf, compact, spiny bush, with very small, bright green leaves which become red in autumn. Much used for dwarf hedges in the East. Bushy, 15 in., 50c; 18 in., 75c.

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon) (*Hibiscus Syriacus*). The brightest and most freely blooming shrub in the garden during July, August and September. Large, showy flowers of many colors, borne on thrifty upright shrubs which are hardy everywhere, enduring extremes of cold, heat and drought. Blossoms appear on the new growth, therefore prune heavily during the winter. The growth will be stronger and more beautiful, the flowers larger and blooming for a longer period. Somewhat subject to black scale and green aphids. Treat scale with rosin wash or other spray; aphids with tobacco (nicotine sprays or Nicodust.) The best varieties are: **totus albus**, single white, about the size of a white Cherokee rose, very free blooming; **Banner**, semi-double, white with dark maroon center; **pulcherissima** or **Lady Stanley**, double light pink with dark red center; **Double Lavender**, beautiful shade of lavender, semi-double; and **Meehani**, variegated foliage, beautiful single lavender flowers. Besides these there are **Double White**, **Double Red** and **Single Red**, not quite so desirable. 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 65c; 4 ft., \$1. A few varieties, 5-6 ft., \$2.50.

BUDDLEIA variabilis magnifica (Butterfly Bush). Fast growing, bushy shrub to 10 ft., remains half evergreen except in extremely cold climates. Blossoms from June till November, long purple spikes resembling Wistaria, very fragrant. Prune heavily in winter, and cut back flower stems as soon as faded. One of the very best large shrubs. Pots and cans, 10-15 in., 25c; 2-3 ft., 60c; 3-4 ft., 75c. Field, 6-8 ft., bare root, \$2. Balled, cut back, \$3.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (*Chamaecerasus*). Covered in early spring with masses of Honeysuckle flowers, several shades. Pots, 10-15 in., 25c. Field, 2-3 ft., 75c to \$1.00.



CERCIS—RED BUD
Pink blossoms before the leaves

CERCIS Canadensis (Red Bud). Every twig covered with small pink pea-shaped blossoms in February or March before the leaves start. Grows 12 to 18 ft. 4-6 ft., \$1.25; 6-8 ft., \$1.75.

CALYCANTHUS Floridus (Sweet Shrub). Bushy, dark leaved shrub with many-petaled flowers of a dark chocolate color in May and June. Very sweet fragrance. Bushy, 1-2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.50; 4-5 ft., \$2.50.

praecox (Allspice Bush). Blossoms in winter, often in December, when the bush is bare of leaves. Flowers light yellow, small, but of wonderful spicy fragrance; a small cluster will perfume a room; grows 6-10 ft. Bushy, 2-3 ft., \$1.50; 3-4 ft., \$2.50.



CYDONIA—JAPANESE QUINCE
Brilliant Blossoms December till June

CYDONIA Japonica (Japanese Flowering Quince or Burning Bush). A very hardy free flowering shrub, low bushy form and blooming very young; most varieties also bloom in the late winter or early spring, making a good show before the leaves appear, and continuing 3 or 4 months.

Orange Scarlet. One of the most showy spring flowers, blooming from January to June.

Umbellata Rose Red. Color of Papa Goniter rose, very large; March-June. Also mixed seedlings varying from pink to deepest crimson. 15-18 in., light, 50c; 2 ft., 75c; 2½-3 ft., strong, \$1.25; 3-4 ft., \$1.75; balled, 35c extra.

CLERODENDRON trichotomum (Fargesii). Tall, 12 ft.; sprays of pinkish flowers in June, the calyx folding back and showing a berry the color of a blue bottle fly in August and September. Unusual. 2 ft., 60c; 3 ft., 75c.

Fragrans. Large heart-shaped leaves, very double white flowers in clusters 3 or 4 inches across, deliciously fragrant, blooms May to October. Grows well in partial shade or full sun. Cans 1 ft., 40c; 2 ft., 75c; 3-4 ft., \$1.50-\$2.00.

CORNUS Florida (Dogwood). Upright, tree-like, bearing flat, creamy white flowers after several years' growth. 1 ft., 50c; 2 ft., 85c; 3 ft., \$1.25.

CRAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstroemia Indica*). Tall shrub or small tree bearing a wealth of crape-like flowers, often covering the entire bush, and blooming from June till October. One of the showiest and most beautiful shrubs. Difficult to transplant bare root and may die back. Stock in cans in summer is safe. We have three varieties: **Tall Rose Pink**, upright grower, blossoms in large clusters. **Dark Pink**, sometimes called a red, more bushy, blossoms scattered. **White**, beautiful and seldom seen, pure white.

Bushy plants, bare roots, 2-3 ft., \$1.00; 4 ft., \$1.75; 5 ft., \$2.25. Cans \$1.00 to \$3.00.

ERYTHRINA velutina (Coral Tree). Wonderful spikes, 2 ft. long of immense pea-shaped coral-red flowers, of brilliant, waxy texture, blooming freely from June till September. Bush dies back each year almost to previous year's growth, gradually attaining almost tree-like structure. Very striking plant. Strong plants, heavy roots, 2-3 ft., \$1.50.

FLOWERING POMEGRANATE. Bright glossy foliage, double curled, brilliant flowers. **Double Red**, 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.00.

FORSYTHIA viridissima (Golden Bell). One of the earliest blooming shrubs, February; golden yellow on bare branches, very showy, hardy; height 6 ft. 4 ft., 75c; 5 ft., 90c.



DEUTZIA—PRIDE OF ROCHESTER
Should be planted more.

DEUTZIA. A group of extremely beautiful and free-blooming shrubs very little known in California. Very hardy and fast growing.

Crenata and Pride of Rochester. Identical except for a pink stripe in the latter. Tall growing to 10 ft., very abundant, frilly, double white flowers in strong spikes and clusters, usually in May. 2-3 ft., 50c; 4 ft., 75c; 6 ft., \$1.25; 8-10 ft., \$2.00.

gracilis rosea. Graceful, drooping habit, about 4 ft., blossoms freely in mid-April, soft light pink, small flowers covering the branches in festoons. 3-4 ft., bushy, 85c; 4-5 ft., \$1.25.

HIBISCUS (African). Large shrub or small tree to 12 ft., maple-like leaves, semi-double pink flowers from August to November. Very showy and hardy. Cans, 3 ft., 75c; 4 ft., \$1.00.

HYDRANGEA. The hardy hydrangeas do very well here in partial shade.

arborescens sterilis. Flat, white heads, grows 3 ft. 18 in., 50c.

paniculata grandiflora. Immense clusters of white blossoms on long stems, fine for cutting. Prune heavily every winter. 18-24 in., 75c.

LILAC (Syringa). Lilacs do well in Southern California, but are much slower growth and smaller in blossom than in cooler climates. The Persian varieties, however, are all quick and free bloomers even when very young and small.

Common Purple (Syringa vulgaris). Rather slow in blooming. 18 in., 60c; 24 in., 75c; 30 in., \$1.00.

Common White (S. vulg. alba). Grows faster than purple. Same price.

Also a few 5-6 ft., at \$3.00 and \$4.00.

Grafted Varieties. Several named kinds, both purple and white. 18 in., 75c; 20-24 in., \$1.00.

Persian Cut Leaved (S. sougeana laciniata) Persica. Very free blooming even as small plants of 15 in., the first year. Blooms about a month earlier than the common lilac, very fragrant, light lavender blossoms; foliage finely cut, fast grower, reaching 5 or 6 ft. in 4 years.

Persian Blue, also White. These have small, sharply pointed leaves, not cut. Not quite so free flowering as the Cut Leaf variety, the Blue is a light lavender, the White shaded with mauve.

Rothomagensis. A Persian or Chinese variety with larger leaves and larger flower clusters than the ordinary Persian. Flowers deep reddish purple, very fragrant; about 10 days later than the Cut Leaved Persian. One of the very best varieties for Southern California. All Persian varieties: 15 in., 50c; 18 in., 65c; 2 ft., 85c; 30 in., \$1.25; 3-4 ft., \$1.75.

PHILADELPHUS (Syringa or Mock Orange). Shrub 6-12 ft., very fast growing, covering entire plants in April and May with a sheet of fragrant blossoms, saucer-shaped, white with golden stamens; graceful spreading form, exceedingly hardy.

coronarius (Sweet Syringa). Abundant medium sized flowers, exceedingly fragrant.

grandiflora (Large Flowered). More robust, larger flowers, not so fragrant.

inodorus and Gordonianus. Large and very floriferous, not scented.

All of above: 3 ft., 50c; 4 ft., 75c; 5 ft., \$1.00; 6-8 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Dwarf (nana compacta). Grows only 2-3 ft., masses of creamy flowers. 18 in., 35c; 2 ft., 50c.

SPIREA. Hardy, fast growing, free-blooming shrubs, very successful in California.

Anthony Waterer. Semi-dwarf, very bushy, 3 to 4 ft., blossoming freely from May till September, dark pink flowers in flat clusters. Foliage variegated. Small pots and cans, 6-12 in., 20c. Clumps, 15 in., 75c; 18-30 in., \$1.00 to \$1.50.

prunifolia flora plena (Southern Bridal Wreath). Small, double, white flowers like shoe buttons, thickly strung along the long willowy branches. Very pleasing shrub, 5-6 ft., height. 2-3 ft., \$1.00.

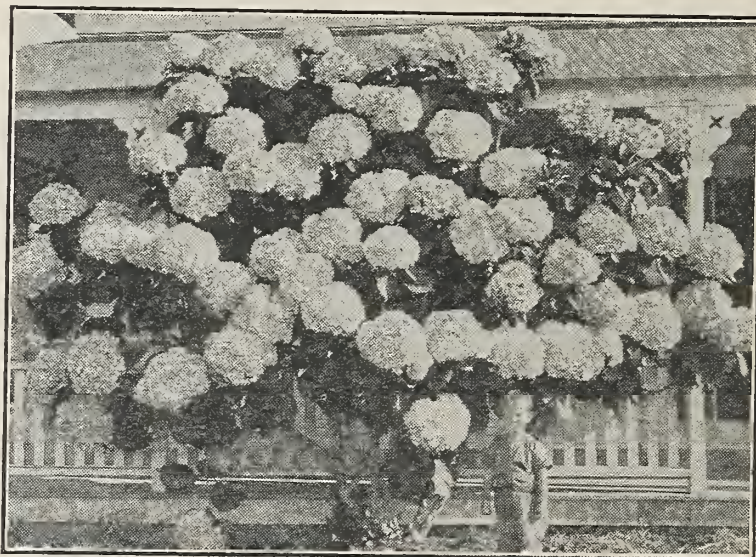
Reevesiana (Cantonensis) (Bridal Wreath). Single White, early blooming, long, narrow foliage, bushy shape up to 8-9 ft. Completely covered in late March with flat, white flower clusters. 3 ft., 60c; 4 ft., 75c; 5-7 ft., \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Reevesiana flora plena (Double Bridal Wreath). Similar to above but very double flowers in large clusters, often begins to bloom in late fall, shows blossoms all winter and blooms heavily in spring until mid-June. Half evergreen in warm winters. One of our best and hardiest shrubs. Pots and cans, 12-15 in., 25c; 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 75c; 4-5 ft., \$1.00 to \$1.50.

If balled will continue to bloom without check. 25c extra.

Thunbergi (Baby's Breath Bridal Wreath). Very small, narrow, light green foliage, making a soft, graceful shrub 4 to 6 ft. Tiny star-shaped flowers, singly or in small clusters, early in spring. A very dainty but entirely hardy shrub, should be much more used. 2 ft., 60c; 3 ft., 85c.

Van Houttei (Van Houte's Bridal Wreath). Late blooming, April or May. Flat, single white flowers making the entire bush into a huge snowball. Very graceful arching form, beautiful rounded leaves, with scalloped edges. 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 65c; 4 ft., 85c; 5 ft., \$1.25; 6 ft., \$2.00.



A GIGANTIC SNOWBALL

SNOWBALL (Viburnum opulis sterilis). well known, bushy, grows 6 to 8 ft., blooming in March and April with very large snowball-like clusters. 15-18 in., bushy, 50c; 20-24 in., bushy, 75c to \$1.00.

Japanese (Viburnum plicatum). Bush more compact, upright, flower slightly smaller, tighter balls, blooms later. Beautiful pleated leaves. 15-18 in., 60c; 18-24 in., \$1.00.



WEIGELIA
Blooms 3 Months—Many Colors

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*). Sprays and clusters of milk-white berries the size of small marbles cover the 2 to 3 ft. bushes in early fall—September to November. Spreading, bushy growth, very attractive, 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 75c. We also have the red form **Indian Currant** (*S. vulgaris*). Small berries, 2-3 ft., 50c.

WEIGELIA (*Diervilla*). The only reason why this beautiful shrub is not planted everywhere is because people do not know it. Bushy, upright form 6 to 10 ft. tall, beautiful large foliage, masses of trumpet-shaped flowers in delicate tints, flowering for several months; hardy, without pests and easily grown, it leaves little to be desired to make a perfect shrub.

Amabilis. Shaded red and pink, entirely covering the plant; one of the showiest, medium late.

Candida. Pure white, taller and more slender shrub than other varieties.

Rosea. Large light pink blossoms, often blooming for 10 weeks and a few in the fall.

Steltzneri. Very dark pink, medium early, large clusters; one of the best.

Robusta. Large medium pink, late.

Venosa. One of the prettiest, light pink, shading to blush, very long season.

Variegated, two sorts, **Kosteriana Var**, yellowish edge and **Nana Variegata** white variegation; both are beautiful shrubs retaining the color of the foliage all summer. Masses of shaded light pink flowers. Very good.

All varieties: 18 in., 40c; 2 ft., 60c; 3 ft., 75c; 4 ft., \$1.00; 6-7 ft., \$2.00.

Eva Rathke. More dwarf growth, eventually 3-4 ft., bushy, dark red flowers. 15 in., 50c; 20-24 in., 75c.

HARDY PERENNIALS

These are among the easiest grown and showiest garden flowers, standing neglect and extremes of heat and cold remarkably well. Very little care, as once planted they are usually good for several years with the minimum of attention. Should be used much more freely.



THE FINEST AUTUMN PERENNIAL

ANEMONE Japonica (Windflower). Hardy, easily grown, blooming in late summer and fall, showy, long stemmed, fine for cutting. Will grow in full sun, but is even more beautiful in partial shade. Somewhat subject to mealy bug. **Single White**, **Semi-double White**, **Pink** and **Light Red**. Small pots, 15c. Divided roots, 20c. Clumps, 40c.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). Beautiful clump of foliage, above which the long tailed blossoms rise on 18 to 30 in. stems, all colors, both double and single forms. Good for shade or sun. Long lived. Pots, 10c to 25c.

ASTER, Hardy Perennial (Michaelmas Daisy). Very hardy and fast growing, blooming for several months, the different varieties maintaining a succession from June 1st till frost; medium or small, daisy-like flowers in large sprays. Quickly increased by divisions, grown anywhere.

Climax. Very large, beautiful light blue. **Formisimul**... Smaller, deeper blue. **St. Egwin**. Soft lilac pink. **Mrs. Raynor**. Reddish lavender. **White Queen**. Divided roots or pots, 10c; \$1.00 doz. and cans, 10c; \$1.00 doz. Clumps, 20c to 50c each.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. Very hardy, brilliant yellow on tall, slender stems. Blooms 6 months, fine for cutting. **Rayon d'Or** has tube-shaped petals. Pots and cans, 10c; \$1.00 doz. Clumps, 20c to 50c each.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. Well known autumn flowers, growing 4 to 6 ft., blooming from September to November. For the largest blooms divide the roots each year or grow new plants from cuttings, but old plants make great masses of bloom. We carry 6 or 8 kinds of the large blooms, named varieties, in all colors; also 3 or 4 single flowered varieties; very fine for artistic arrangement as cut flowers; and 6 or 8 named varieties of the small pompon or button chrysanthemum. Small plants in pots, 10c; \$1.00 doz. Larger, in pots and can, 15c to 25c each; \$1.50 to \$2.50 doz.

- DELPHINIUM** (Larkspur). Belladonna, light blue; Formosa, dark blue. Hybrids, all shades. One of the prettiest of all garden flowers, tall, graceful spikes of various shades of blue, blooming for long periods. Not so long lived as other perennials; needs frequent renewing. Very good in partial shade. Small pots, 15c each; \$1.50 doz. 4-in. pots, 25c each; \$2.50 doz. Clumps, 30c to 50c each.
- EUPATORIUM coelestinum**. Blue flowers like ageratum, covering the 2 ft. plants completely in August and September. Very hardy and fast growing. Small plants, 10c each; \$1.00 doz.
- FOXGLOVE** (*Digitalis*). Tall spikes of delicately colored, trumpet-like blossoms; needs shade. 2½-in. pots, 15c; 4-in. pots, 25c.
- GAILLARDIA grandiflora** (Blanket Flower). Flat, daisy-like blooms, 2 inches across, dark crimson with golden edges, and large brown center. Very hardy, blooming for months without irrigation. Pots and cans, small, 10c; \$1.00 doz. Larger, 15c; \$1.50 doz.
- GYPSOPHILA paniculata** (Baby's Breath). Soft, misty sprays of tiniest white flowers, blooming from June to August, much esteemed for bouquet use. Hardy when well established; small young plants should be protected from snails. Pots or cans, 15c to 25c.
- HOLLYHOCK**. Large showy flowers on tall spikes; all colors. Small pots, 5c and 10c; larger 15c to 25c.
- LATHYRUS latifolius** (Perennial Pea). Very hardy and long lived, trailing habit, resembles sweet peas, much heavier and bushier. Blossoms from May to October, bright pink. Cans, strong plants, 25c to 40c; heavy field grown, \$1.00.
- PENTSTEMON** (Beard Tongue). Resembles Snapdragons, but flowers are more tube-like, and blooms nearly the whole year, beautiful colors, fine for cutting, exceedingly hardy. Several colors; in white, pink, red and mixed. Small plants, 10c and 15c. Larger, 25c and 35c.



JAPANESE BELL FLOWER
Little Known—But Wonderfully Good

- PLATYCODON** (Japanese Bell Flower). A most beautiful blue and white perennial. Grows under all conditions, slender stems ending in a balloon-shaped bud, which opens into a broad bell-shaped flower, extremely graceful. Small pots and cans, 10c and 15c. Field plants, 50c.

FLOWERING AND DECORATIVE PLANTS FOR OUT OF DOORS

- ACHYRANTHES**. Bright colored foliage plants, bushy, low growing, stands exposure but not hard frost. Red and Variegated. Small pots, 15c; \$1.50 doz.
- BANANA, Abyssinian** (*Musa ensete*). Immense leaves often 8 ft. long and 2 ft. wide, with heavy red midribs, growing from a single heavy trunk, very fast, often 15 ft. in height. Blossoms after several years, with a giant spike, chocolate-red, which droops almost to the ground. Plants die after



SHASTA DAISY
The Best Blooming Border Yet

- SHASTA DAISY**. Low growing, hardy plants, large, white flowers on slender stems, 10 to 15 inches in height. Small plants, 10c; 60c doz. Larger, 15c; \$1.50 doz. Clumps, 25c and 50c.
- PHLOX**, Hardy Perennial (*Phlox decussata*). A most showy, brilliant summer flower, in bloom from June to October. Flat heads, 6 to 8 inches across. Entirely dormant during the winter, allowing the bed to be planted to pansies or other winter blooming annuals.
Named varieties, all colors: Scarlet, Pink, White, Lavender, White with Red eye, etc. Small, 10c; strong, 20c; clumps, 40c.
- PHYSOSTEGIA Virginica** (False Dragon's Head). Erect, hardy plant, attractive flowers in spikes, blooming 3 or 4 months, pink. Small pots, 15c; clumps, 50c. White, 25c to 60c.
- RUDBECKIA laciniata** (Golden Glow). Exceedingly hardy, fast growing, showy plant, blooming in September and October, brilliant golden yellow resembling small chrysanthemums, on stems 5-7 ft. high. Beautiful and lasting for cut flowers, showy in the garden. 15c, 25c and 35c.
- SCABIOSA** (Mourning Bride). Hardy, long lived, free blooming. Blossoms somewhat resemble Red Clover. Heads, on long slender stems, beautiful and lasting for cut flowers. All colors.
Small plants in flats, 50c to 75c doz. Pots and cans, 10c; strong, 25c.
- SALVIA Pitcheri** (Blue Salvia). One of the most beautiful blue flowers in cultivation, a clear, deep, solid blue unmatched except in the best dark blue larkspurs. Very hardy, growing quickly from the persistent root; slender, upright stem 4 to 5 ft., covered with masses of flowers from August to October. Combines wonderfully with Golden Glow or Coreopsis. Small pots, 15c; \$1.50 doz. Larger, 25c; 2.50 doz. Clumps, \$1.00 to \$2.00.
- uliginosa**. Light blue, with small white eye, bushier clumps, smaller flowers, earlier—May to September. Small pots or divided roots, 15c. Larger, 25c to 50c.
- STOKESIA cyanea** (Cornflower Aster). Very low, spreading plant, entirely hardy; large, flat, blue flowers, resembling asters. Small, 10c and 20c. Large, 35c to 50c.
- SWEET WILLIAM** (*Dianthus barbatus*). Very hardy, brilliant flowers in clusters like phlox, many bright colors. Small plants from flats, 50c to 75c doz. Pots and cans, 10c; \$1 doz. Clumps, 25c to 35c each.

- blooming. Gives a most tropical effect, should be planted in fairly frost-free places and sheltered from heavy winds, which tear the foliage. Cans, 18 in., 60c; 2 ft., \$1.00; 3 ft., \$1.50; 5-6 ft., \$4.00.
- Orinoco** (Edible or Fruiting.) See Sub-tropical Fruits. Has several stems, recovers rapidly if frosted, 10-12 ft. height, very tropical effect. Does best planted close to a building in a sheltered sunny angle. Cans, 1½ ft., \$1.00; 2 ft., \$1.50; 3 ft., \$2.00; 4 ft., \$2.50; 6 ft., \$3.50.



ECHIUM WILDPRETT (ROSEUM)
Did You Ever See Any?

ECHIUM WILDPRETTI (Roseum). Very striking showy and entirely unique plant. The illustration shows plants in bloom 2 years old. 10c to 40c.

FUCHSIA. Much branching, half tender plants often trained in upright climbing fashion against a wall. Blossoms drooping, bright colored, very beautiful. Needs protection from extreme sun except in cooler portions of the coast districts.

Black Prince. Single, 2 shades of red. **Double Purple** with red calyx; **Rose of Castile**—white calyx, purple corolla, and others. Pots, 8-12 in., 30c. Cans, 15-18 in., 50c; 2 ft., 75c.

GERANIUM (Pelargonium zonale). Too well known to need description. Succeeds better near the Coast than in the more arid atmosphere further inland; but will grow well anywhere in the temperate part of Southern California. We do not carry many varieties in stock, but can obtain anything wanted. Single dark scarlet, variously called **John Forbes** or **Gen. Grant**; also **S. A. Nutt.** Double crimson—usually in stock. Pots and cans, 4-8 in., 10c; \$1.00 doz. Larger, 15c to 20c.

Ivy Geranium (Pelargonium peltatum). Trailing, much used for ground cover along parking, banks, fences and at the base of palms, also for window boxes **Galilee**—double pink, the freest blooming sort. Pots, 6-10 in., 15c, \$1.50 doz. We can secure other varieties on request.

Lady Washington Geranium. (Commonly called **Pelargoniums**). **Pelargonium domesticum.** Large spreading or half climbing plants, with immense clusters of large bright colored, beautifully marked blooms. We can usually supply 3 or 4 colors. Small plants, 6-10 in., 25c; \$2.50 doz. Larger, 40c to 75c each.

GERBERA Jamesoni (Transvaal or South African Daisy). Low plant with dark green, finely cut leaves, blossoms on long stems, size and shape of Shasta Daisy, but brilliant brick red color. Also hybrids which range from almost white to lemon, salmon-blush, all shades of pink and red to scarlet. Likes well drained soil and sunlight. Not affected by frost, but often dies out, probably from improper watering. A most brilliant plant. Pots and cans, 25c to 50c. Clumps, 50c to \$1.00.

HELIOTROPE. Fast growing, spreading plant constantly in bloom, easily frosted. **Dark Purple** and **Light Purple**, grows well in either sun or shade. Small pots, 6-8 in., 20c; cans, 40c.

LAVENDER, English. Soft gray foliage, lavender flower spikes highly fragrant. One of the hardiest and most drought resistant plants. Height 3 ft. Pots and cans, 6-8 in., 15c; larger, 35c.

LINUM flavum (trigynum) (Yellow Flowering Flax). A most brilliant winter blooming plant, growing to 4 ft., covered with large, flat, golden trumpets from late December to May. Damaged by frost, but grows again quickly. Pots, small, 20c to 40c; 24 in., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.25.

MARGUERITE (Daisy). Bushy, fast growing plants, constantly in bloom, very hardy. **Single White**, **Double White (Mrs. Sanders)** and **Single Yellow**. Small plants in pots, 15c; \$1.50 doz. Larger, 25c.

POINSETTIA pulcherrima (Mexican Christmas Flower.) Well known, brilliant scarlet bracts at the end of every stem. Subject to frost, plant in sheltered places, beside a south wall, etc. Prune back severely every spring after flowers are gone. Small pots, 6-10 in., 20c; 12-15 in., 35c; 18 in., 50c; 2 ft., 65c; 3 ft., 85c.

ROSEMARY. Compact fine leaved plant with light lavender blue flowers. Makes a very hardy small shrub, or dwarf hedge. Small, 10c and 15c. Balled, 75c to \$1.25.

SALVIA coccinea (Pineapple Salvia). Very hardy, 4 ft., much branched, blossoming several times a year, bright scarlet, slender spikes. Good winter bloomer. Foliage deliciously scented. Cans, small, 15c to 40c; 2 ft., 60c.

officinalis (Garden Sage). Gray foliage, blue flowers. Cans, 15c to 35c. Large clump, 75c.

splendens (Scarlet Sage). The favorite bedding plant "Back East" and does well here. Brilliant scarlet spikes borne all summer. Small, 10c. Larger, 20c.

Greggi. Really a shrub, much branched, with small red flowers almost continuously. Very hardy. Small plants, 20c and 30c.

leucantha. Soft gray leaves, slender upright spikes of wooly flowers, cream and violet, 2-3 ft. Pots and cans, 10-18 in., 40c to 75c.

.....? (**Balm Melissa**). Belongs to *Salvia* group, very similar to *S. Greggii*; flowers brighter scarlet, more drooping growth. Pots and cans, 18 in., 40c. Balled 3-4 ft., \$1.50.

SENECIO (cineraria) petasites (Yellow Cineraria). Soft wooly leaves, upright stems in clumps, yellow flowers in large clusters. Does not thrive in hot, dry situations. Cans, 18 in., 60c; 2-3 ft., \$1.00.

SOLANUM capsicastrum (Christmas Pepper). Red and yellow pointed fruit, very showy for Christmas use in pots. 25c to \$1.00.

pseudocapsicum (Jerusalem Cherry). Bushy plant, dark green leaves, round, red berries persisting for a long time. Resists light frost, and makes a good specimen in ground or can be used as a dwarf hedge. Also a good pot plant. Small pots, 10 in., 25c; 16-18 in., 50c to 75c.

STATICE. Low growing, mostly spreading broad foliage, making a compact plant, from which spring tall flower stems, bearing large clusters of very minute flowers. The blossoms are of a stiff texture, and are used as dry everlasting cut flowers. On the plant they last for months and are a very pleasing and entirely unique addition to the garden. Grown in either shade or sun. Flower stems 2 to 3 ft. tall.

Caspica. New variety; fine leaves and daintiest blue flowers; scarce. Small plants, 35c to 50c.

latifolia. Leaves flat on the ground, stands freezing, very small lavender flowers. Pots, 25c to 75c.

macrophylla. Heavy, light green leaves, dark purple, compact clusters. Pots and cans, 35c to \$1.00.

Perisii. Large bluish leaves, very large lavender clusters. Very striking, frosts easily. 25c to \$1.25.



TRITOMA (Red Hot Poker). Stemless plant with narrow, dark leaves. Flower shoots 3 to 5 ft. high, brilliant spikes of red and yellow. Small plants in pots, 20c; larger 35c; from ground, 50c to \$1.00.

FLOWERING AND DECORATIVE PLANTS

FOR POTS, TUBS AND INDOOR USE AND FOR SHADY PROTECTED PLACES

ASPARAGUS elongatus. Upright, finely divided foliage in long sprays suitable for cutting for use with long stemmed flowers. Also makes a soft, green clump of foliage in shady places, or can be used for a graceful hedge-like border in shade. 4-in pots, 18 in., 25c.

plumosus nanus (Asparagus Fern). Used for pots, also as a very fine leaved, very soft climbing vine for shady places. 3-in. pots, 15c and 20c. 4-in pots, 25c to 35c; 5-in. pots, 40c to 60c; 5 gal., \$1.25; clumps from field, heavy, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

scandens deflexus. Beautiful, soft, feathery fronds. Splendid pot or basket plant. 4-in. pot, 40c to 50c; 5-in. pot, 60c to 75c; baskets, \$1.25 to \$2.75.



ASP. SPRENGERII ATTRACTIVELY USED

Sprengerii. The most hardy trailing or tub plant. Brilliant green, soft plummy fronds, graceful and pendulous. Fast growing, stands heat and sunshine, needs frequent repotting and plenty of fertilizer. 3-in. pots, 15c; 4-in. pots, 30c; 5-in pots, 50c; baskets, \$1.25 to \$3.00.

ASPIDISTRA lurida. Japanese plant with broad lily-like leaves, 12-24 in. tall, dark green; one of the hardiest plants for the house or dense shade outside. Plants priced according to the number of good leaves, 15c per leaf. 75c to \$4.50 each. A few variegated with broad, white stripes, 18c per leaf.

AUCUBA Japonica. Green and variegated forms. See Broad Leaved Evergreen Shrubs. A very hardy pot plant for shady places. 4-in. pots, 50c to 75c; 5-in. pots, \$1.00 to \$1.25; larger, \$1.50 up.

BEGONIAS. Soft-stemmed foliage plants, many of them with beautiful blossoms, need shade and warmth, though some of them will stand a very light frost. Used in rockeries, ferneries, porch and pot plants.

Dwarf or Bedding varieties (Semperflorens type). Low growing, always in bloom, compact, many upright stems, round, glossy foliage, many varieties coloring red in the sun. Stands sunshine better than any other form of begonia. Used for borders and pots. **Gracilis Luminosa**, red; **Prima Donna**, pink, and other varieties. 2-in. pots, 8c; 2½-in. pots, 10c and 12c; 3-in. pots, 15c; 4-in. pots, 25c to 35c.

Large Leaved Type (Rubella). No stem, large hairy variegated leaves ascending from underground root. Used for hanging pots. 8-9 in. baskets, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Rex Begonias. Very large, very ornamental leaves, strikingly marked and colored. 3-in. pots, 30c; 4-in. pots, 40c to 50c; 5-in. pots, 75c to \$1.25. Larger, \$1.50 up.

Fibrous Rooted varieties (Branching type). Bushy habit, ornamental foliage with sprays and clusters of beautiful flowers of many colors and shapes. For shady beds and pot plants. We can usually supply 8 or 10 of the best varieties, including **argentea guttata**, spotted leaf; **Haageana**, large leaves, hairy flowers; **Marguerite**, similar, smaller; **rubra** and **rosea picta**, tall, long leaved sorts; **Well-toniensis**, cut leaf, pink and white; **Thurstonii** and

metallica, bronzy leaved; **rotundifolia** and **Verschaeffelti**, low spreading habit; **Zebrina**, striped leaves; **robusta** and **multiflora**, small leaves, upright; **Marjory Daw**, tall; **Pres. Carnot**, **Mdme. de Lesseps** and **corallina Lucerne**, tall, large leaves and immense flower clusters; **Templini**, bronzed and shaded; **Diadem**, much divided leaves. 2½ and 3-in. pots, 15c to 25c; 4-in. pots, 20c to 40c; 5-in. pots, 50c to 85c.

Tuberous Begonias. See Bulbs, for dry bulbs in early spring. During the spring and summer we have these in pots, beautiful colors; single, double and fringed. 40c to \$1.00.

BOXWOOD (Trimmed Box). (See Buxus—Broad Leaved Evergreen Shrubs.)

English. Trimmed specimens from the ground; oval or round. 12 in., \$1.50; 14 in., \$2.00, tubs extra. Plants in tubs, pyramidal form, 2 ft., \$6.00; 28-30 in., \$7.50; 36 in., \$10.00.

Japanese. Oval, round or broadly pyramidal. 16 in. \$2.50; 18 in., \$3.50; 20-24 in., \$5.00; tubs extra.

COLEUS. Highly colored foliage plants, for pots or bedding in semi-shaded places or full sun in cooler locations. Very brilliant marking in many combinations. 2½ and 3-in. pots, 10c and 15c; 4-in. pots, 25c to 40c.

CINERARIA. Blooms late winter and early spring, in pots or sheltered shady places. Large heads of brilliant colored daisy-like flowers well above the foliage. 3-in. pots, 15c and 20c; 4-in. pots, 25c to 35c; 5-in. pots, 40c to \$1.00.

CYCLAMEN. Beautiful winter blooming plants, compact mass of round foliage, beautifully marked with green or silver, flowers on long stems well above the foliage, brilliant colors of rose, crimson, salmon, white, and pink; fine for potted plants or very shaded, protected, outside planting. Plants without bloom, 4-in. pots, 40c to 75c; 5-in. pots, 50c to 85c; 6-in. pots, 60c to \$1.00. Plants in bud and blossom, 4-in. pots, 65c to \$1.00; 5-in. pots, 75c to \$1.50; 6-in. pots, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

FICUS (Rubber). (See Broad Leaved Evergreen Trees.) **elastica.** The common Rubber Tree, one of the very hardiest potted plants for indoor and veranda use. Long, broad, shiny foliage. 6-in., 7-in. and 8-in. pots, 2 ft., \$1.75 to \$2.25; 3-3½ ft., \$3.00 to \$5.00.

Pandurata (Fiddle Leaf Rubber). Immense leaves, often 16 inches long, and 12 inches across. A remarkable and very decorative pot plant. 18 in. to 3½ ft., \$2.50 to \$6.00.

HANGING BASKETS. We can furnish these in either red clay, wire and moss or bamboo. We have them filled with *Asp. Sprengerii*, *Asp. Scandens*, Boston Ferns, Begonias and Coleus, and mixed foliage plants and vines, at prices from \$1.25 to \$8.00. Can also furnish in the flat or Wall Pocket style.

We have the empty baskets at all prices from 25c to \$1.50; green moss at 30c per lb. and can make up any style desired. For sunny places we recommend the clay baskets, and can fill them with verbena, petunia, ivy geranium, trailing myrtle or periwinkle, lantana, begonia, Baby Marguerite (*Erigeron*) and many other trailing plants.

PRIMULA. Winter and spring flowering plants for shaded locations. Quite hardy in respect to frost. **Kewensis** is yellow, **obconica**, all shades of pink, lavender, white and rose. **Malacoides** is called **Baby Primrose**, very small lavender blossoms. The two latter varieties make beautiful flowering pot plants for winter use. 2 and 2½-in. pots, 15c; 3-in. pots, 25c; 4-in. pots, 50c to 75c; 5-in. pots, 60c to \$1.00.

RHODODENDRON. Large leaved compact shrubs, grown for their great clusters of bright colored flowers. Natives of cooler climates, they do not grow readily in Southern California, though a few are living in cool situations in the foothills. Usually grown as flowering tub plants. Prices from \$3.50 to \$10.00; write us for sizes and colors we can furnish.

STROBILANTHES Dyerianus (Purple Leaved Plant). Large leaves often 6 inches, shining metallic rosy purple and silver. Resembles coleus. Pots, 6-12 in., 25c; 14-20 in., 50c.



DELICIOUS MONSTER

All the Philodendrons are especially useful for indoor courts

FERNS

ADIANTUM (Maidenhair). Needs a very shady location; damp, cool air, frequent watering, loose leaf mold and good drainage. An inclined rockery in a shady place, well protected from winds, arranged with a sprinkling system, so a fine mistlike spray can be turned on the ferns, once or twice a day during the warm period, will usually give excellent success.

cuneatum. Common small leaved Maidenhair, very dainty.

pedatum. Five-fingered Maidenhair. Flat, horizontal fronds on tall stems.

Glory of Moordrecht. Very broad fluffy, golden green sprays.

O'Brienii. Very fast growing giant sort, fronds often 16 in. tall, hardy. 3-in. pots, 25c to 35c; 4-in. pots, 35c to 60c; 6-in. pots, 50c to \$1.00.

ALSOPHILA australis (Tree Fern). Fast growing, hardy species, leaves and ribs clothed with bronzy hairs; reaches a height of 15 ft., with tree-like stem often 6 inches in diameter. Stands a moderate amount of sun if well watered, also light frosts. Not suitable for permanent pot culture as it easily loses leaves.

6-7 in. pots, \$1.50 to \$3.00.

Balls or tubs, 18 in. plants, \$3.00 to \$4.00; 2 ft. \$4.00 to \$5.00; 3 ft., \$5.00 to \$7.50.

ASPIDIUM Tsus-sinense. Dwarf, fine cut fern, very dark green, dense bushy form, used for foreground or borders of fern beds. 3-in. pots, 25c; 4-in. pots, 40c.

ASPLENIUM molle. Tall fern, similar to Pteris tremula, but with light whitish green foliage; grows 4-5 ft. 3-in. pots, 35c; 4-in. pots, 50c.

CYRTOMIUM (Holly Fern). Very hardy outdoor ferns, standing extremes of both heat and cold. Dark green, holly-like foliage. The various species have differently shaped leaves, but strongly resemble each other. **Falcatum** is the best known and probably the hardiest. **Caryotideum**, **falcatum**, **Fortunei**, **Rockfordianum**. 3-in. pots, 25c; 4-in. pots, 40c; 5-in. pots, 60c; 6-in. pots, 75c to \$1.00.

NEPHROLEPIS (The Sword Fern family). This group is grown more largely than any other, especially as potted plants. It has a very wide variation in shape, size and foliage, but is always graceful, hardy and satisfactory.

exaltata (Straight Sword Fern). Best for bedding, especially in sunny places. 3-in. pots, 20c; 4-in. pots, 35c; 5-in pots, 50c to 75c.

isophyllus. Narrow leaves, bushy 2 ft. plant, coloring to shiny bronze and purple. Both kinds do well in either pots or open ground. Will not stand heavy frost.

Small, 15c; medium, 25c; large, 50c.

PHILODENDRON. Extremely ornamental and striking tropical plants, half climbing stems requiring support, from which the long aerial roots reach the ground. Immense leaves, deeply cut or lobed. Make good tub specimens, often used in hotel lobbies. Grows 4 to 10 ft. Also splendid to plant under large trees, in shady rockeries or other protected corners. They supply an exotic appearance not equalled by any other plant.

bipinnatifidum. Leaves cut to the midrib on both sides. Pots, 15-18 in., \$1.25; 2 ft., \$2.00; 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.00; 4 ft., \$4.00; 5 ft., \$5.00 to \$8.00.

pertusum (*Monstera deliciosa*) (Delicious Monster). (See Sub-tropical Fruits.) Not so deeply cut, sometimes perforated. Bears an edible fruit like a cob of corn in shape; flavor like pineapple. Very hardy and ornamental. Pots and tubs, 18 in., \$1.50; 2 ft., \$2.00 to \$3.00; 3 ft., \$2.75 to \$4.50; 4 ft., \$5.00 to \$7.50; 5 ft., \$6.00 to \$12.00; 7-8 ft., \$10 to \$20.

trifoliatum. Leaves in three parts, more slender than the preceding. 18 in., \$1.00; 2 ft., \$1.50; 3 ft., \$2.50; 4-5 ft., \$3.00 to \$4.00.

Boston, Roosevelt and Pierson. Make very long fronds, the latter slightly cut. These make the largest and most drooping plants, especially in hanging baskets. Fast growing and hardy. 4-in. pots, 25c to 50c; 5-in. pots, 50c to 85c; 6-in. pots, \$1.00 to \$1.50; 7-in. pots, \$1.50 to \$2.00; 8-in., 9-in. and 10-in. pots, \$2.00 to \$5.00. Baskets, \$2.25 to \$10.

Whitman and Norwood. Very fine cut, lacy fronds. Medium length, makes a very full fluffy plant. Needs careful watering and handling. 4-in. pots, 50c to 65c; 5-in. pots, 75c to \$1.25; 6-in. pots, \$1.50 to \$2.00; 7-8-in. pots, \$2.50 to \$5.00.

Hillsii, Scottii and Teddy Jr. Short, bushy ferns of the Boston type; many more fronds to the plant. Make the hardiest and finest pot plants. 4-in. pots, 50c to 75c; 5-in. pots, 75c to \$1.00; 6-in. pots, \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Superbissima and Muscosa. Short, stocky, stiff; very curly, bright green. 5 pots, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

POLYSTICHUM

setosum (Vase Fern). Dark, glossy green, fine cut, very graceful fronds, upright habit, beautiful in pots but hardier in ground. 4-in. pots, 50c; 5-in. pots, 75c.

PTERIS. A very large group of ferns, very diverse in foliage and appearance. Mostly for outdoor planting, but a few make fairly good pot plants; most of them strong growers and quite hardy.

adiantoides and hastata. Dark green leaves with slender black stems, resembles Maidenhair but much coarser.

cretica alba lineata, serrulata and others. Finger-like fronds, curled and crested.

tremula. The fastest growing and best of this class; grows 2 ft. or more in a single season, finally reaching 3½-4 ft., fine cut, upright fronds, very hardy; sometimes called Brake Fern, 3-in. pots, 25c; 4-in., 35c to 50c; 5 and 6-in. pots, 60c to 75c.

SITOLBIUM cicutarium. Fast growing large fern, same type as Pteris Tremula, but graceful, arching fronds, glossy green. 4-in. pots, 50c; larger, \$1.00.

***WOODWARDIA radicans** (Giant Canyon Fern, Brake Fern). Often grows 6 ft. high in our canyons, and one of the hardiest most reliable ferns in cultivation. Splendid wherever large ferns are required and stands poor soil and drought remarkably well. Large plants in cans, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

BEDDING AND BORDER PLANTS

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon). A hardy winter bedding plant, but often used through the whole year. Tall, slender spikes of brilliant flowers, fine for cutting; all colors. Plants from flats, 40c to 50c per doz. From pots, 75c to \$1.00.

ASTER, China. One of the most showy summer flowers, fine for cutting, resembles chrysanthemums. Plant in April, May or June. We have both early and late blooming varieties in many colors. Plants from flats, 25c to 35c per doz.; \$2.00 to \$2.50 per 100.

BABY MARGUERITE. See *Erigeron mucronatus*.

BELLIS perennis (English Daisy). Dwarf plant blooming during the winter, stands cold, small flowers shape of dandelions, but pink and white. Plants from September to April, per doz., 40c to 60c.

CALENDULA officinalis (Pot or Winter Marigold). One of the showiest, hardiest, and freest blooming, winter flowering plants. Flowers orange, golden or lemon yellow on tall straight stems, not injured by frost. Will bloom in summer, but poor quality. Fine for winter bedding, blooms very young and continuously. From flats, 40c to 50c doz. From pots and ground, 75c to \$1.50.

CARNATION. The favorite flower for cutting, blooms all the year. Likes sandy soil, but will grow anywhere. Young plants should be cut back several times before they are allowed to bloom. This forms a broad spreading clump, increases the number of blooms and prevents the plant breaking off at the ground because top heavy. When cutting blossoms cut the stem back within an inch of the base. This also helps to keep the plant compact. The entire plant should be pruned once a year, but this should be done in two operations several weeks apart so all the old stems need not be removed at once.

White, Blush Pink, Pink and Rose, named varieties of each color. Pots, 10c each; \$1.00 doz. Larger, 15c each; \$1.50 doz.

CAREX Japonica variegata. (Dwarf Japanese Grass). Narrow blades growing 6 to 10 in. high, for tufts in rockeries, borders or edgings in shady places. 3 and 4-in. pots, 25c; 5-in. pots, 40c.

CENTAUREA Cyanus (Bachelor's Button). Blue, free blooming annual, growing very fast to 2-3 ft. In flats, 5c each; 50c doz. Pots, 10c each; \$1.00 doz.

Imperialis. Fairly hardy, blossoms like carnations on long stems, but fluffier, more like thistle blossoms, beautiful colors, fine for cutting. From flats, 50c to 75c doz.; in pots, 75c to \$1.50 doz.

CANTERBURY BELLS. Blooms the second summer, plants 2 to 3 ft. covered with large bells, white, pink or blue. Potted plants, 10c to 20c each; 75c to \$2.00 doz.

COSMOS. Graceful single blossoms; white, pink and red; fine cut flowers in autumn. Grows 6 ft. 35c to 50c doz.

CUPHEA hyssopifolia. A dwarf bushy plant, narrow leaves, tiny lavender flowers, everblooming, grows compact, fine for dwarf hedges or edging. Somewhat tender for frost, likes some shade. Potted, small, 10c and 15c. Bushier plants, 20c and 25c.

ignea (platycentra) (Cigar Plant). Small, bushy, plants with small tube-like flowers, orange-scarlet with black and white tip; always in bloom. Likes bright sunshine, good for borders, pots, baskets and window boxes. Stands only a little frost. Pots, 15c to 35c.

Ilavea. Similar to above, more spreading and drooping, flowers larger with purple tips; fine rockery plant. Pots, 20c to 40c.

DUSTY MILLER (*Centaurea candidissima*). Low compact plant, silvery white foliage, used for borders. Medium slow growth, very hardy. Very effective contrast to green leaves and shrubby or bright colored flowers. Flat, small, 50c to 90c doz. Pots, 75c to \$1.50 doz.

There are taller and bushier plants also called Dusty Miller, but seldom used in California. *Cineraria martima* is a cut leaf plant growing 2 ft. in one year from seed.

ERIGERON mucronatus (*Vittadinia*) (Baby Marguerite). Spreading, trailing plant, small leaves, blossoms size of dime, flat, daisy-like, white when open, changing pink next day. Blooms 6 or 8 months, fine ground cover for parkings, banks, window boxes and hanging baskets, stands sun and frost. Small plants, pots and cans, 75c to \$1.25 per doz. Larger, 20c to 50c each.

GAZANIA splendens (Sunshine and Shadow). Flat spreading plant, very hardy and drought resistant, used for bedding and ground cover. Flat brilliant yellow flowers with black markings in center, close at night and cloudy days. We have the Orange and Lemon Yellow varieties. 75c to \$1.50 per doz.

LIPPIA repens (Fog Plant). Flat trailing plant used as lawn and ground cover, very drought resistant, beautiful in summer, flowers resemble white clover. Inclined to grow stemmy with age and in the winter. Flats 18 in. square, well sodded, \$1.50.

GEUM. Leaves in flat rosettes from which spring the slender branching flower stems growing 2 to 2½ ft., bright red flowers, blooming almost the whole year. Very hardy in all respects. Small plants, potted, 10c and 15c. Large plants and clumps, 20c to 50c.

LOBELIA compacta. Beautiful blue flowers, small dense foliage, border plants. Flats of 100, \$2.50; Potted, 60c to \$1.50 doz. Trailing variety fine for baskets and rockeries. In pots, 10c to 25c each.

PANSY. Blossoms from November till June, and can be kept in bloom in summer in cooler climates with some cutting back and frequent watering. Frost resistant. We handle the larger flowering type. Plants, 40c. doz.; \$2.50 per 100.



RUFFLED PETUNIA

PETUNIA. Very hardy, showy plants, free growing, blooming summer and winter. The small, single flowers are the best for winter blooming and very dry locations. The double and the Giant of California are wonderful for size and beautiful color. May be used in porch boxes and hanging baskets. Need pinching back and fresh fertilizer every 3 or 4 months.

Single, including *Rosy Morn*, beautiful pink. Potted, small, 10c; \$1.00 doz.

Double, all colors mixed, *Ruffled* and *Giants of California*: Pots, small, 15c each; \$1.00 doz. Larger, 20c and 25c each.

SANTOLINA chamaecyparissus (Lavender Cotton). Gray plant, soft, fine foliage, used for dwarf edging, may be trimmed as a miniature hedge. Needs trimming about four times a year. Very hardy and drought resistant. Flats of 100, \$2.50 to \$4.00. Pots and cans, 10c each; 75c to \$1.00 doz.

STOCKS. One of the best winter blooming plants, grows 2 to 3 ft., large spikes of fragrant blossoms, all colors. A certain portion always come single flowers. Stands frost well. In flats, 40c doz.; \$2.75 per 100.

THYME. Dwarf, dark green almost black, small compact foliage, very hardy for edging or rockery plant. 10c to 15c. Variegated Thyme, 10c to 20c.

VALERIAN rubra. Thrifty grower, hardy, grows 15-18-in., flowers in spikes, red. 10c to 25c.

VERBENA officinalis (Bedding Verbena). Perfectly hardy, blooming several years, not affected by frost. Keep trimmed back regularly and spray or dust with Bordeaux to prevent white mildew. Brilliant colors. Seedlings from flats, 50c to 75c doz. Separate colors, giant blossoms, grown from cuttings: Pots, 10c to 20c each; \$1.00 to \$2.00 doz.

erinoides (Sand Verbena). Very hardy, fast and free blooming, bright green, finely cut foliage. White and lavender only. Pots, 10c and 15c each; 75c to \$1.00 doz.

VIOLET (*Viola odorata*) Princess. Single purple, fragrant, long stem. Pots, small, 5c each; 50c doz. Larger, 10c each; 75c doz.

Gov. Herrick. Much deeper purple, exceedingly fragrant, shorter stems. 10c each; 85c doz.; clumps, 35c.

White Violet. Pots, 15c each; \$1.50 doz.

VITTADINIA tricolor. See *Erigeron*—Baby Marguerite.

ZINNIA. Immense blossoms, often 6 inches across; brilliant, even gorgeous colors, newer sorts in delicate pastel tints. Blooms young and freely, June until frost; bushy. Plants, 35c doz.; extra large, 50c doz.

SEASONAL FLOWERS

For Flower Beds—We carry several kinds not named here, ready at the proper season; such as Balsam, Coxcomb, Hen and Chickens, Mesembryanthemum—three varieties, Marigold, etc. Prices about 35c to 60c per dozen.

FLOWER SEEDS

We also carry a large line of fresh Flower Seed. Sweet Peas in four different strains at from 25c to 85c per ounce; many colors in each strain. Also Nasturtium, Poppy, Larkspur, Lupin and many other seeds for immediate planting.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

We carry a full line of Garden and Field Vegetables, fresh seeds in bulk—not package goods. Besides being better seeds are much cheaper purchased by the ounce. Send for our price list of seeds.

BULBS AND TUBEROUS PLANTS

This class is one of the easiest to grow. The greenest amateur gardener is seldom able to make a mistake in planting which will prevent a beautiful harvest of bloom, when working with bulbs. Their ease of cultivation should appeal to the person with little time, little strength or little inclination to effort, of whom the last are more than the first in California. Plant them and pick them, is about all that many varieties require. For most dry bulbs a good rule for depth in planting is four or five times its greatest diameter. Bulbs like a rich rather loose and well drained soil, but do not want heavy fertilizing with fresh manure, except possibly Cannas, Caladium and Dahlias, which are gross feeders. Several others are better for fertilizing if the fertilizer is well rotted and very fine. Many varieties are better if allowed to dry after flowering, lifted from the ground when the leaves begin to yellow, dried in the shade and stored in sand. Many other varieties are just as well off if allowed to remain in the ground from year to year, but the time of blooming cannot be so readily controlled.

Planting. The planting of fall bulbs usually begins with Amaryllis Belladonna, Freesias and Chinese Narcissus in July and August, following with Watsonias, Callas, Spanish Iris and numerous Narcissus family in September; Hyacinths and Tulips in October and November; Lillies in November, December and January; Tuberoses, various Amarylli, Montbretias in early spring; with Gladioli, Cannas and Caladium closely following and Dahlias soon after. German Iris plants well in June and July. These dates are very elastic, and very good success can be secured even with much belated planting. We have had good success, for instance, planting left-over Hyacinths even as late as March, and Gladioli may be held and planted every month in the year, to secure a succession of blooms.

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING AND SPRING BLOOMING

This includes Tulips, Hyacinths, Fresias, Daffodils, Ranunculus, Anemones, Ixias, etc.

We have a nice stock of spring blooming bulbs, still on hand as this catalogue goes to press, which may be planted now very successfully. New Bulb List issued in August or September. Write for it.

AMARYLLIS. Persistent, exceedingly hardy, very strong bulbs, bloom better if left undisturbed a number of years. Broad, light green leaf blades; flowers lily-like, in umbels of 3 to 10 flowers at the summit of a rather heavy flower stalk.

belladonna major. Beautiful soft pink, flower stalk 2½ to 3 ft. blooming in July and August. Foliage disappears in spring and blossoms shoot out of bare earth unexpectedly. Beautiful for cutting or bedding among ferns or similar low green foliage. Grows well in either shade or sun; stands any adverse conditions and multiplies rapidly. Giant bulbs, 4 in. diameter, 30c;; \$3.00 doz. Large, 15c and 20c; \$2.00 doz. Small, 5c.

Johnsonii. Blooms in early spring, bright red with white stripe in the middle of each segment. Very showy and hardy. Each 40c.

Vittatta Hybrids. Many colors in combinations of red, white and pink, extra large blooms on short stems appearing in May, June and early July. Large bulbs, 35c.

CALADIUM esculentum (Elephant's Ear). Grown in summer for the giant foliage, sometimes growing 4 ft. long by 2 ft. across, on stalks 6 ft. high. Exceedingly tropical in appearance, especially when combined with Bananas or Cannas. Needs extra rich, heavily fertilized soil and abundance of water. Does well in semi-shade. Frost cuts the foliage, but the roots are very seldom harmed. Giant bulbs, 35c to 60c. Large, 25c. Small, 15c and 20c. Plants in pots, 35c to \$1.00.

Fancy leaved. Pot plants for indoor use, small leaves with wonderful colorings. One of the best pot plants for summer in shaded places. Pots, 50c to \$1.50.

CALLA, White (*Richardia Ethiopica*). Likes rich soil and plenty of moisture, but will grow and bloom nearly everywhere. Blooms December to May; will do well in either sun or shade; a favorite for planting on the north side of the house. Dry bulbs or potted plants, 10c to 25c; \$1 to \$2.50 doz.

Yellow (*Calla Elliottiana*). Blooms in summer, May to August, brilliant yellow blossoms, leaves spotted white. Likes sunny exposures and good soil. 30c each; \$3.00 doz.

Black (*Arum Dracunculoides*). Immense blooms often 16 in. long, purplish brown, shaded green throat, very heavy purple spathe almost as long as the flower. A very interesting and striking plant; large, deeply cut foliage. Cans, large plants, 50c to \$1.00.

CRINUM (Angel Lily). Also resembles Amaryllis, but flower stem taller, and flowers narrower, more tube-like. Leaves broadened and lighter green. Very large bulbs. Soft pink color, blooms June. Bulbs, 40c and 25c each.

CANNA. Well known, brilliant summer flowers of very tropical appearance. Need heavily fertilized soil, plenty of water and are better for transplanting every year or at least every two years. May be planted practically any time. Choice varieties: **King Humbert.** Bronze foliage, orange-scarlet blossoms, extra large. **Queen Helen.** Very large, dark yellow, occasionally half a bloom will be red and the other half yellow. **Hungaria.** Rather dwarf, rose pink. **Mrs. Conard.** Soft salmon-pink. **Furst Weid.** Clear dark scarlet. **Mephisto.** Dwarf, dark blood crimson. **Gustav Gumpfer.** Golden yellow. Divided roots, 10c each; \$1.00 doz. Clumps, 40c to 60c each.

We can usually furnish a number of other varieties, at 60c per doz.

DAHLIAS. We have made an arrangement with a dahlia specialist, which enables us to offer the cream of his collection of over 200 varieties; many of them prize winners at the Fall Flower Shows. The plants we offer are divided field roots, strong divisions—until May 15. After that we have some potted plants from cuttings. We list here only a few varieties, but will gladly send the full list on request. For an order of 20 bulbs, we will allow a discount of 10% from these prices, and for an order of 50 or more bulbs a discount of 20%. Plants may be planted any time after March 1st, and it is well to order early, as the stock of some varieties is limited and will soon be sold out. Plant in rich ground, deeply cultivated. Stake the plants as they grow and if extra fine blooms are desired disbudding must be practiced.

We have listed the following as very satisfactory growers and beautiful cut blossoms:

A. D. Livoni (show) pink and prolific.....	\$.25
America (dec). Salmon shading yellow.....	.35
Delice (dec). pink, fine cut flower.....	.25
Dora Fisher (Col). Pink, free bloomer.....	.25
Dr. Texas (dec). Salmon apricot, 10 inch.....	.50
Eventide (dec). White, pink tips.....	.25
Geo. Walters (Hy. cac). Salmon, gold center.....	.75
Golden West (Hy. cac). Yellow and orange.....	.25
Helen Durnbaugh (Hy. cac). Blush, center rose....	.75
Insulinde (dec). Saffron orange, twisted.....	2.50
Marce Ma Gill (dec). Pink—everblooming.....	.25
Maurice Rivoire (col). Blood, white collar.....	.25
Millionaire (dec). Giant lavender, center white....	.50
Minna Burgle (dec). Free blooming crimson.....	.25
Miss Quality (dec). Amber buff.....	1.00
Mrs. Alfred Stern (Hy. cac). Lavender pink.....	.35
Mrs. Carl Salbach (dec). Mauve, mammoth.....	1.00
Mrs. Edna Spencer (cac). Lavender shading white	.75
Mrs. W. E. Estes (Hy. cac). White, long stem....	1.00
Pierre Le Blond (dec). Cardinal tipped white.....	.50
Pride of California (dec). Crimson red.....	.50
Queen Mary (dec). Rose pink.....	.25
Souv. Gustar de Doazan. Giant, terra cotta red	.25
Terra Cotta (dec). Free bloomer, good stem.....	.50
Tropico (dec). Yellow and rose; prolific.....	.25
U. S. A. (Hy. cac). Mammoth orange.....	1.50
Washington City (Hy. cac). White.....	.25
Pompon	
Alewine. White tipped lavender.....	.25
Fashion. Orange25
Gretchen Heine. Blush tipped rose.....	.25
Little Beauty. Pink, prolific25
Snowclad. Pure white25

MIXED DAHLIAS. A collection of fine blooming sorts. 20c each; \$2.00 doz.

GLADIOLUS. Summer blooming bulbs of easiest culture, growing well in almost any situation, but attaining greatest size and perfection in rich soil with plenty of water. Will remain in the ground and improve in size for several years. Bulbs may be held and planted 4 to 6 weeks apart from early spring till mid-summer, thus securing a succession of bloom. One of the best cut flowers, the buds opening for over a week if the cut spray is kept in a cool place, bottoms of stems freshly cut and new water given every day. We offer the best standard sorts.

America, pink; Halley, salmon; Mrs. Frances King, scarlet; Chicago White; Princeps—scarlet, white throat; Herada, large mauve; Le Marechal Foch, bright rose; Mrs. F. Pendleton, salmon pink, maroon blotch; Schwaben, yellow. Medium sized bulbs, good bloomers. 50c doz.; \$3.75 per 100. Mixed assorted, very fine blending of colors: 45c doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

Baby Gladiolus. A very small early type blooming 6 weeks earlier than any other. Pink and white, bulbs quite small. 75c doz.

GLOXINIA. See Flowering Plants—Indoor. Bell-shaped velvety flowers and soft velvety leaves. Can sometimes supply dry bulbs in early spring at 30c to 40c each. Potted plants, 50c to \$1.00.

HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lily). Summer blooming, yellow and orange flowers, very hardy and showy, 3 kinds, flava, fulva and Kwanso, 20c and 25c each; \$2.25 doz.

IRIS, Japanese. Wonderful flowers, broad and flat instead of with standards and falls as in the German Iris, on tall 2½ and 3 ft. stems. Must have abundance of water and very rich soil, beds should be sunk lower than the surrounding ground so they can be flooded about twice a week. Partial shade is good. A fine mixed collection of beautiful sorts. Plants in pots and cans, 35c each; \$4.00 per doz.

IRIS, German or Liberty. Absolutely hardy, strong growers, profuse bloomers, long lived, and very large assortment of beautiful colors. Some of the new varieties are almost as delicately toned and shaded as orchids. Should be much oftener planted as they thrive anywhere, increase rapidly without care or attention. Fine for borders of drives or paths, for rockeries or around pools or fish ponds. We mention only a few of the many varieties we can supply. May be planted entire year.

“S” denotes Standards or upright petals; “F”—Falls or drooping petals.

POPULAR VARIETIES—each 15c; per doz., \$1.50.
American Black Prince—S Purple lilac, F Black.
Celeste. S & F Pale Azure blue.
Queen of the May. S. & F pale lilac rose.
Crimson King. Darkest Royal purple, everblooming.
Violet Queen. S & F. Medium blue.
Fairy. S & F. White-suffused soft blue.
Flavescus. S & F. Soft yellow, shaded fawn.
Mad. Chereau. S & F. White, edges distinctly veined blue.
Perfection. S, lavender. F, dark purple.
Honorabills (San Souci). Dark yellow-brown markings.

CHOICE VARIETIES. Each 20c; per doz., \$2.00.
Lohengrin. S, mave. F, violet.
Juniata. S & F, clear blue, tall.
Orientalis. Blue.
Snow Queen. White.
Special. Pallida Dalmatica. Extra large, lavender blue, 25c; \$3.00 per doz.

FANCY VARIETIES. 50c each.
Nibelungen. S, fawn. F, purplish yellow.
Prosper Laugier. S, bronze. F, ruby purple.
Iris King. S, golden yellow. F, rich maroon.
Mithias. S, yellow. F, velvety carmine.

UNAMED. Choice varieties, color given, 15c each; \$1.25 doz.; large clumps, 50c.
Water Iris. Pseudocorus. Yellow, grows in water. 50c each.
Collection A. 10 all different, labeled with colors, divided roots, \$1.50.
Collection B. 8 different from the first collection—choicer varieties, \$1.50.

LILIES

Easter Lily. Formosum. White, 40c to 50c each.
Auratum. Gold Banded. 35c to 45c each.
Speciosum. Rubrum & Melpomene. Pink-black dots, 35c to 45c.
Candidum. Annunciation. White, 35c each; \$3.50 doz.
Pardilinum. Leopard. Native yellow, dotted. 20c each; \$2.00 doz.
Myriophyllum. Regale. White, fragrant. Dotted, 75c each.
Other Varieties. Wood Lily, Bell Lily, Caroline Lily, Tiger Lily. In pots, 45c each.
Day. See Hemerocallis, above.

MONTBRETIA crocosmaeflora. Blooms in summer, June to August, foliage like gladiolus, but more slender and graceful; sprays of brilliant orange-yellow flowers branching in a very artistic effect. One of the hardiest bulbs, persisting and increasing for years, making a brilliant show with almost no care. Bulbs, 50c doz.

MORAEA Iridioides. Like an iris, slender green leaves, good color the entire year, blossoms almost every month in the year, white with faint touches of blue near the middle and a yellow eye. Beautiful cut blossoms. Small pots, 25c; 4-in. pots, 35c. Cans, 60c to 75c. Clumps, \$1.50.

TUBEROSE. Fragrant white flower in summer and fall. We can usually supply the Single Mexican, tall and free blooming; also Double Pearl, very double, small bulbs, 60c doz.; large, \$1.00 doz. In pots, 20c each.

TUBEROUS BEGONIA. See Flowering and Decorative Plants. Bulbs ready in the spring, later we can supply plants in pots all summer. Wonderful colors and beautifully formed blossoms, in all shades of red, yellow, salmon, cerise, rose, and crimson; and in Double, Fringed and Crested types. Bloom all summer, become dormant and should be stored in a warm dry place in winter. Plant in rich loose leaf mold; usually grown in pots but do well out of doors in protected places suitable for ferns. Should be tied to small stakes as they are easily broken. 25c to 35c each. Potted, 40c to \$1.00.



GIANT BAMBOO
Dendrocalamus Latiflorus

BAMBOOS, GRASSES, ETC.

Nothing adds the tropical touch to a landscape effect like a liberal use of bamboo and similar foliage plants, especially in connections with palms, bananas and other large leaved specimens.

They should be used plentifully in Southern California, where blue skies and bright sunshine invite and accentuate the tropical. They are equally good in connection with pools and water gardening; and some unusual jungle effects can be obtained where there is a narrow ravine, small canyon or other depression, whose depth can be enhanced and sibe magnified by their mysterious veillings and revelations. Whether used thus liberally or not, a group of bamboo gives a softening effect to many an ungraceful angle or otherwise abrupt ending, either of architecture or landscape planting. Nearly all of this group of plants are hardy, drought resistant and easily grown.

ARUNDO Donax (Giant Reed or Cane). Exceedingly hardy, strong growing and drought resistant, although it grows especially fast near water. It is often used as windbreak, or to stop drifting sand, or to line the sides of ditches to prevent washing out of banks and change of channel. To look well should be cut to the ground every winter and allowed to grow new canes. Grows 12 to 16 ft. in one year. 5 gal. cans, 50c to \$1.00. Divisions, 30c.

Donax Variegata. Striped form of above; very ornamental but liable to revert to green if given much water. Looks better if cut back to the ground frequently. Fast grower. Small cans, 50c; 5 gal., 75c and \$1.00. Divisions, 35c.

BAMBOOS. Giant grasses, exceedingly ornamental.
Bambusa Metake (Arrow Bamboo). Dwarf, 5 ft. height, slender stems not much larger than lead pencil, broad leaves, very hardy, standing frost to 10 degrees Fahr. Useful in front of larger bamboos or other foliage plants. Divided clumps from field, 75c to \$1.00.

Bambusa? (Chinese Bamboo). Straight upright habit, 12-15 ft., foliage medium broad, light yellowish green, clothed with leaves to the base, no bare stems, rather slow growth. Divided clumps, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

Bambusa vulgaris (Giant Bamboo). Spreading. Very strong arching growth to 25-30 ft., canes 1½ in. in diameter, entirely hardy; a little slower than *Dendrocalamus*, more graceful shape, foliage not quite so good. 5 gal. cans, single stem divisions, 3-4 ft., established, \$1.50 to \$2.50. Larger divisions, freshly dug, \$6.00 to \$10.00.

DENDROCALAMUS latiflorus (Giant Bamboo, Upright). The largest and tallest bamboo grown in California, attaining 40 to 60 ft. height, with stems up to 3 inches in diameter. A clump of this species makes a monumental figure in the landscape, effective as a large tree. Especially good near a driveway entrance. Occasionally cut by frost. Tubs and boxes, heavy canes, single 7-12 ft., \$5.00 to \$10.00. Several canes, \$8.00 to \$18.00. Clumps from field, 8-12 ft., \$20.00 to \$30.00.

PHYLLOSTACHYS aurea (Golden Fishpole). Very fast grower to 15-18 ft., stems become bare at base, golden yellow color, spreads rapidly underground. Divisions, \$1.00 to \$2.50. There is a green form even larger; \$2.50 to \$5.00.

nigra (Black Bamboo). Stems green the first season, becoming black with age. Grows 10 to 12 ft., fine, graceful foliage. A charming bamboo except when its flowering year arrives, when it loses its foliage and is clothed with dry looking seeds. There is no remedy except to cut it down and wait for foliage stalks to appear again. Cans 2-4 ft., \$2.00 to \$3.00 each.

(*falcata*?) (Hedge Bamboo). Sometimes called Golden Bamboo. Slender canes, 9 to 12 ft., much branched and covered with very small, graceful sprays of leaves. Clumps are airy and graceful, does not spread much at the roots, used for screens, shade for porches, and hedges on large estates. Rather scarce. Divided clumps, \$2.50 to \$5.00.



UMBRELLA PLANT
For Either Wet or Dry Locations

Philapense (Phillipine Bamboo). Dwarf, very spreading, fine cut compound leaves, as graceful as a fern, grows 6 ft. high with a spread of 10 ft. or more. Makes a beautiful single specimen or fine in masses and combinations. Gal. cans, 3 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.00.

CYPERUS, Umbrella Plant. Forms small clumps, 2 to 4 ft. stems, with spreading umbrella-like heads. Used near water, beside porch steps, etc.

alternifolius. Rather broad divisions in the head, grows 3-4 ft.

a. gracilis. Narrow divisions, dwarfer and finer foliage, grows 1½-2½ ft.

a. palmensis. Broad, flat divisions on fine, graceful stems; the prettiest of all; does best in partial shade and near water.

All varieties, small pots and cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 25c to 35c; gal. cans, 40c to 50c.

EULALIA. Tall, narrow leaved grass, forming graceful clumps 4 to 6 ft. tall; foliage is deciduous, dying in the winter and growing quickly from the hardy roots in spring. Three varieties: **gracillima** (Narrow Leaved), **Japonica Variegata** (White Striped), **zebrina** (Yellow Banded). Small plants, 25c; larger, 50c.

LEMON GRASS (*Andropogon citratus* or *shoenanthus*.) Thick clumps of bluish green broad bladed grass growing 3 ft. tall. Has a strong lemon fragrance, 50c to 75c.

PAMPAS GRASS (*Cortaderia* (*Gynerium*) *argentea*). Well known hardy grass, very harsh, sharp edged blades, beautiful soft plumes, September to November; clumps grow to height of 8 or 9 ft. Thrives splendidly without irrigation, roots very tenacious, often used along washes to prevent erosion of banks. A very striking specimen for landscape work. Gal. cans, 50c to 75c; larger, \$1.00; 5 gal., \$1.25 to \$1.50. Field clumps, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

PAPYRUS antiquorum (Egyptian Papyrus or Paper Plant). Round reed-like stems growing 4 to 6 ft. high, surmounted by a soft thread-like crown of filaments, the whole plant presenting a very airy, graceful appearance. Fast growing, needs plenty of water and occasionally transplanting to do its best, should have rich soil. Beautiful in water arrangements, and softens the hard angle of a building, where adjoining plants permit its use. Tops frost easily, but grow quickly. Gal. cans., light, 75c; larger, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

PHORMIUM tenax (New Zealand Flax). Very hardy broad bladed plant, leaves 2 inches wide, growing 4 to 6 ft. in height, in thick, heavy clumps. Very pleasing dark green; frost proof; a good, bold, specimen for lawns or center of beds, also works well in combination. Clumps, 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 to \$2.00.

t. variegata. Striped foliage, very distinct near at hand, not bright enough to attract attention at a distance, should be used close to walks and in the most critically inspected locations. Light clumps, 2-3 ft., \$2.00. Stronger, \$3.00.

PALMS, DRACAENAS AND YUCCAS

Of late years there has been a tendency on the part of some landscape gardeners to ignore the palms in their work. Except for an occasional *Cocos plumosa* no palms are used. We believe that this is a mistake. California conditions, air, light, natural landscape and climate, all demand a liberal use of palms. Why ignore that which differentiates California from nearly all the rest of the United States, and forms the one striking note in our scenery? It is true that they have often been used unskillfully, and in some places too plentifully in the past, but that is no argument against their artistic and harmonious use in the present. It is also true that beautiful landscapes can be created without palms; but it is equally true that when a photograph of a completed planting does not show whether the place where the picture was taken is located in California, or is a country place in Long Island, or a residence on Lake Shore Boulevard, Chicago—somebody has wasted an opportunity.

Not every landscape scheme can amalgamate with palms, and palms nowhere look worse than when used out of harmony with their surroundings, but by a judicious gradation and blending of other suitable plants, place can often be found for one or more palms, which will add a distinctly California touch to an otherwise commonplace planting.

It is not necessary that every house or grounds should show a palm, but there should be enough in the neighborhood or any street to let the casual visitor know that he is not in Oshkosh, Wis.

Remember in planting palms that much of the stiffness so often complained of is removed by planting groups instead of single specimens; and much artistic beauty and architectural effect is gained. This applies especially to the Fan Palm group.

The outdoor palms used in California have many things to recommend them. They are long lived; remarkably hardy, standing cold, heat and drought. Have few diseases or insect pests; are not harmed by neglect or exposure; and are distinctive, tropical and Californian. **PLANT PALMS!! PLANT PALMS!!!**



JAPANESE WINDMILL FAN PALM
Narrow Slender Growth. Suitable for Small Places.

CHAMAEROPS (*Trachycarpus*) *excelsa* (Japanese Windmill Fan Palm). Slender trunks clothed with thick fibrous hairs, dense head of windmill-like fan leaves, large yellow clusters of blossoms followed by great bunches of blue berries the size and color of Concord grapes. Slow grower, very hardy in all respects—heat, drought, and cold, but likes heavy soil best, very slow and difficult to grow in coarse sand or gravel unless given plenty of water. Attains a height of 15-20 ft. in 20 years. A good palm for pairs at an entrance, or along narrow walks or drives, also effective in groups. Very good while young, may be used as tub plant. Balled, 2 ft., \$1.00; 3 ft., \$1.50; 4 ft., \$3.00; 5 ft., \$5.00. Balled, 6 ft. top, 3 ft. stem, \$10.00; 7-8 ft. top, 3½-5 ft. stem, \$15; 9-10 ft. top, 5-7 ft. stem, \$20. Boxed, \$5.00 to \$10.00 additional.

Fortunei. According to Bailey's Encyclopedia this is the correct name for *excelsa*, but as it is never so called in California we have reversed the names, and apply the name *Fortunei* to the true *excelsa*. Same as above, but leaves are stiffer without flexible tips. Larger sizes only. Same prices.

CHAMAEROPS humilis (Dwarf Fan Palm). Somewhat resembles the preceding, but much more dwarf in habit and leaf stems armed with sharp spines; very hardy, standing 15 degrees of frost; fine palm for lawn specimen. Leaves small and very abundant, clothing trunk to the base. A beautiful and hardy tub palm.

Cans or balls, 12-15 in., \$2.50; 18-24 in., \$4.00; 3½-4 ft., heavy, broad, \$8.00; 5 ft. boxed, \$12.00.

CORYPHA australis (*Livistona australis*). A palm rare in Southern California, where it ought to be plentiful. Fan palm with slender trunk and compact head, rather more graceful than any of the Washingtonias—the common California Fan Palm—and growing more slowly than those, to 20 to 25 ft. While young makes a beautiful pot or tub plant, not stiff, but leaf stems spreading in a graceful, arching form, very attractive. Will grow anywhere, but is especially beautiful in shade, developing a peculiar glossy sheen and luster of foliage. The leaves are affected by frost, but the palm is seldom harmed, developing new growth rapidly. Would not plant in very cold sections.

Pots and cans, pot grown, light plants, 2 ft., \$1.25. From field, balled, 3 ft., \$2.50; 4 ft., \$3.50; 4½ ft., \$5.00.

CYCAS revoluta (Sago Palm.) Very dwarf and compact, with many shining, dark green leaves; long stiff fronds of the finely divided feather type. Very hardy and a splendid pot palm. Thick, heavy stem, which in small plants resembles a pineapple, but almost black. Stock scarce and high since Quarantine 37 was proclaimed. \$2.50 to \$6.00, according to size and condition.

COCOS australis (Hardy Blue Cocos). This palm will stand more frost and heat, more drought, floods, exposure and hardship of every kind, and yet continue to look better as an ornamental palm or lawn specimen than any other variety. Will survive a temperature of 15 degrees. Silvery-blue, recurved leaf fronds, arching gracefully to the base. Makes trunk very slowly, maintaining its beautiful bushy form until a good size. Fine for tubs or boxes. Has been rather neglected in favor of the Cocos Plumosa, but it is equally worthy and should be planted much more freely. Its color makes it a striking individual specimen on a green lawn. An admirable palm for roadsides where there is a wide parking or no sidewalk. Looks particularly well interspersed with some taller, slender palm, or a tall tree such as Cypress, etc. Seeds surrounded by a yellow tart pulp from which jelly may be made.

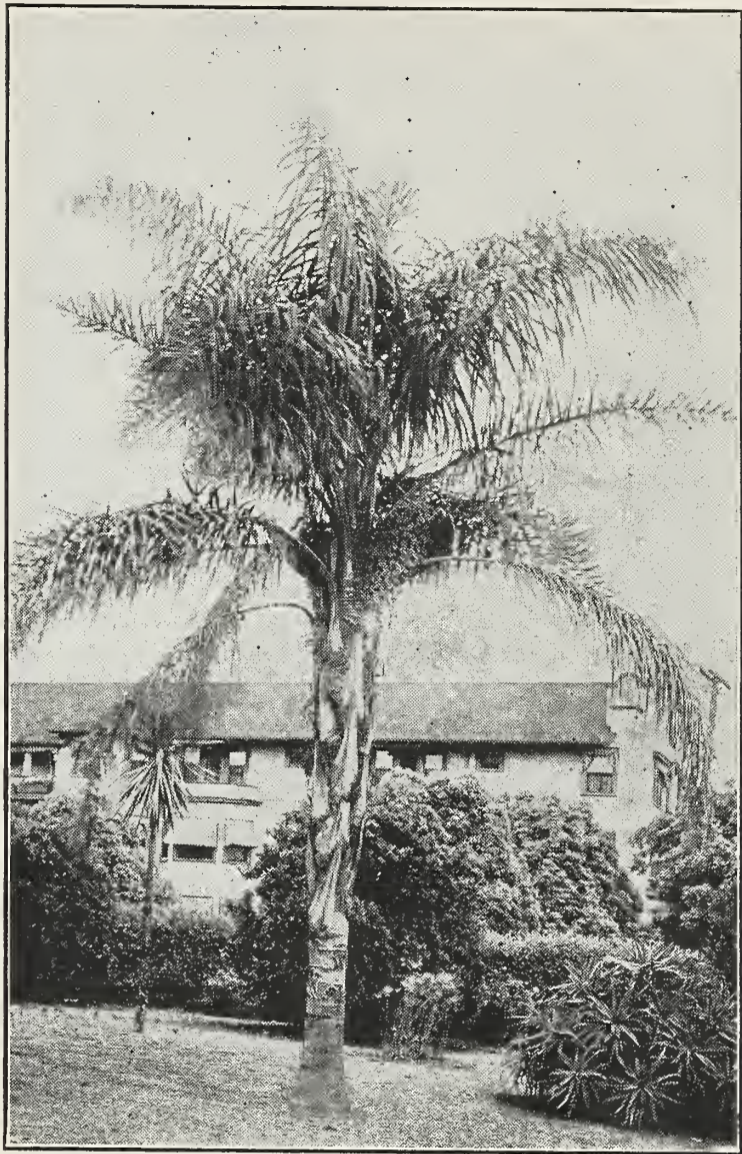
Established in boxes and large cans (price depends on number of leaves and general appearance), 4-5 ft., \$3.50 to \$7.50; 6-7 ft., \$5.00 to \$10.00; 8-9 ft., \$8.00 to \$12.00. Balled from field (there will probably be some loss of leaves in balling, but palms very seldom die, growing out eventually from the center and regaining their beautiful shape. Boxing holds more foliage, but balling is much cheaper). Bushy, well shaped plants, 4 ft., \$5.00; 5 ft., \$6.00; 6 ft., \$7.50. Rather slender palms, grown thick in row, 5 ft., \$2.50; 6 ft., \$3.00; 7 ft., \$3.50; 8 ft., \$4.00. We will make a special price for lots of 20 or more of this grade, fine for street work. Boxed from field,—usually retain most of foliage—bushy, well shaped palms, 5 ft., \$9.00; 6 ft., \$10.00; 7 ft., \$15.00; 8 ft., \$20.00; 9 to 10 ft., \$30.00 to \$75.00, according to weight of box.



COCOS AUSTRALIS

Graceful and Exceedingly Hardy

Its silvery color contrasts beautifully with a green lawn.



COCOS PLUMOSA

The Most Popular Palm in California

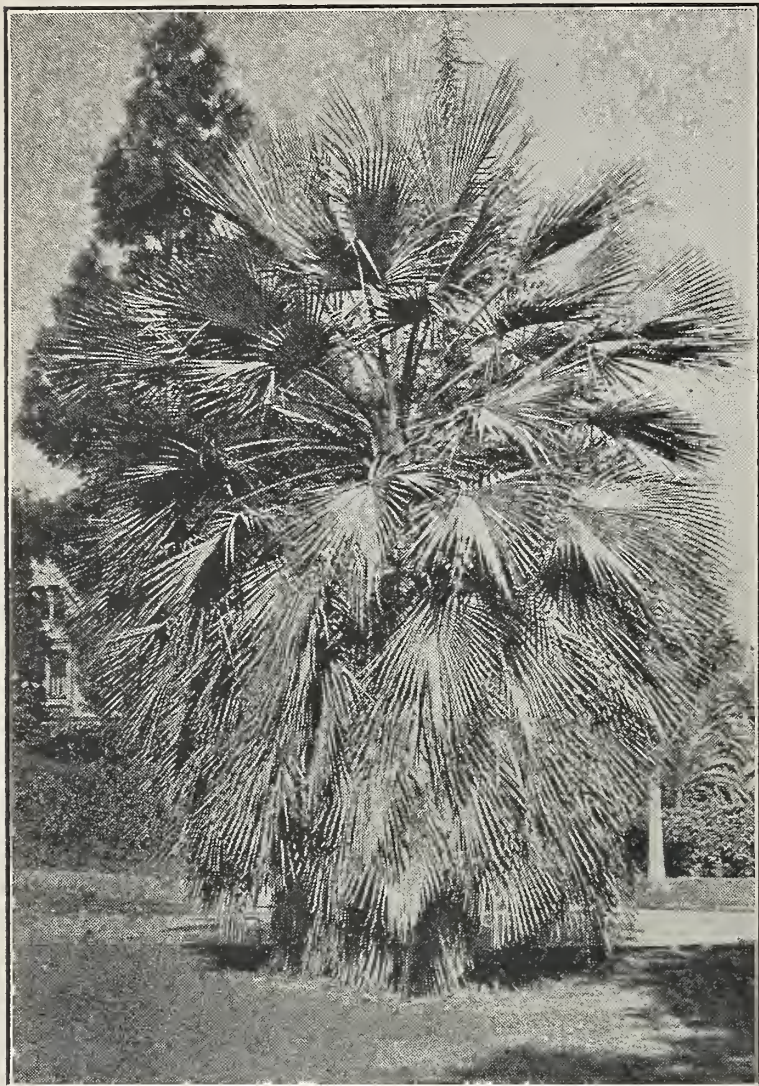
COCOS plumosa (Queen Palm or Feathery Cocos). Tall, upright, smooth stem, very graceful with bright green leaf fronds. The most popular palm in Southern California today. Is sometimes injured by severe frost, but except in very small sizes usually recovers quickly. However, it is not advised for planting in cold locations. Some strains are more frost resistant than others. A very effective palm to plant near the house or in pairs, groups or borders. The most graceful, most adaptable and least stiff of all our palms. Fairly fast grower, eventually reaching 30 or 40 ft., with a 10 to 15-in. trunk. Its smooth, graceful trunk is one of the principal charms of this palm. Medium sizes are scarce at present.

The variety *flexuosa* is scarcely distinguishable from *plumosa*. Said to be hardier.

Established in 24 to 30 in. boxes, weighing 250 to 400 lbs., 6-8 in., stem, 12-14 ft. at \$40.00. We have a few young palms in the ground about 4 to 5 ft. We do not care to sell these, but the demand is so insistent that we have decided to offer them at \$7.50 each, balled; 5 to 6 ft., \$12.00.

DRACAENA australis (Broad Leaved Dragon Palm). Plants with long flat grass-like leaves, with a palm-like stem, developing into branches each carrying its crown of foliage. While young the leaves clothe the entire trunk, making a very graceful plant much used for tubs. This variety has broader leaves than *indivisa*, sometimes over 2 inches in width. Withstands considerable frost, but injured below 20 degrees. All dracaenas will stand considerable drought if planted in heavy black soil, but in sandy or very gravelly soils need a large amount of water and are difficult to grow. Scarce at present. Balled, 12-16 in., 75c; 18 in., \$1.00.

DRACAENA indivisa. Rather more common than *australis*, and a little hardier; foliage narrower and longer, and of slightly faster growth. Ultimately reaches tree form with irregular, spreading branches. Small plants often used alone or with other plants in hanging baskets, tubs and porch pots. Pots, 12-16 in., 35c. Gal. can, 18-20 in., \$1.00. Balled from field, 2 ft., \$2.00; 3 ft., \$3.50; 4 ft., \$5.00; 4-6 ft., \$7.50.



THE BLUE FAN PALM
Erythea Adamata
Leaves of Frosted Silver

ERYTHEA armata (Blue Fan Palm). An unusual palm, silvery-blue, almost white in color, very attractive on a green lawn. Unusually hardy, being a native of the dry section of Lower California. Not injured by cold at 18 degrees, stands any amount of heat, sunshine and drought. Rather slow growth, forming a large rounded clump of leaves for several years before it begins to develop a trunk. A splendid palm for intersetting between other trees on roadsides, perfectly hardy, needing no attention or water after the first season, and making a striking contrast with other planting.

5 gal. cans, 2 ft., \$1.50; 3 ft., \$2.25. Balled from field (these will probably lose some leaves), 3½ ft., \$3.00; 4 ft., \$3.50; 4½ ft., \$4.00; 5 ft., \$5.00; 6 ft., \$6.00. Boxed, 4 ft., \$6.00; 4½ ft., \$7.00; 5 ft., \$8.00; 6 ft., \$10.00; 7 ft., \$12.00.

ERYTHEA Brandegei. A rather new and rare species, also from Mexico. The fan-shaped leaves are smaller, more delicate and more numerous than the Guadalupe variety, of a soft shade of green. Boxed and established, 4 ft., \$6.00; 5 ft., \$8.00.

edulis (Guadalupe Fan Palm). The best fan palm grown in California, but for some unknown reason very seldom planted. Leaves larger, better shape and richer green in color than either of the Washingtonias, retaining the bright color and fresh appearance all through the winter when the other fan palms are yellow or brown. Does not begin to make a trunk quickly, but the trunk is prettier and smoother, the leaves shedding readily from the trunk after drying without the use of the knife.

Balled plants (will lose some leaves in transplanting), 6 ft., \$3.00; 7 ft., \$4.00; 8 ft., \$5.00; 9 ft., \$6.00. Boxed, \$4.00 to \$6.00 extra.

JUBEA spectabilis (Chilean Wine Palm). Resembles Phoenix Canariensis very strongly, but a better palm, has no thorns, is more massive, deeper green and heavier trunk. Very rare. We have only one or two left, 4-6 ft., \$15.00 each.

KENTIA Belmoreana and **Kentia Fosteriana**... House palms for pots and tubs, occasionally planted out in rockeries, ferneries, patios or other warm sheltered and shady locations. Very graceful and very hardy for indoor use, standing the dry atmosphere and the shaded interior better even than ferns. Belmoreana is more graceful, the leaves more divided than the taller, heavier Fosteriana. 4-in. pots, 15 in., \$1.25; 5-in. pots, 18-24 in., \$2.50; 6-in. pots, 24-30 in., \$3.50 to \$4.50; 36 in., \$6.00.

PHOENIX Canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm). The largest and most striking palm in Southern California, very common in most localities. Very hardy, healthy and fast growing, making a spread of foliage 35 ft. across and reaching 30 or 40 ft. in height, with a trunk thickness of 4 or 5 feet. Will grow anywhere, stands drought but likes plenty of water for rapid growth. Much used as a tub plant and often shipped East by the carload for this purpose.

Cans and boxes, 3-4 ft., \$3.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00 to \$7.50.

Balled from field, extra large stock (this will lose some leaves, but will grow out again). 8-10 ft., tall and slender, \$4.50; 10-12 ft., \$6.00. Boxed, \$6.00 extra.

We have about 100 of these tall Phoenix. We will make a very cheap price for these in quantity, balled.

reclinata. Slender stem, usually 10 to 12 inches in diameter, leaves more open and drooping, plant makes suckers or offshoots readily from the base, somewhat tender for frost.

Established plants in large cans, 4 ft., \$3.00; 5 ft., \$4.00.

Roebelenii. A very graceful fine leaved species much used as high-class pot plants. Can be grown in warm, sheltered places outside. Very scarce. 6-8 in., pots, 18 in., \$5.00.

SABAL Palmetto. Broad leaf fan palm of heavy, massive appearance and slow growth. Very hardy.

Established in cans, 4 ft., \$3; 5 ft., \$4.50; 6 ft., \$6.

longifolia. Dwarf habit, seldom attaining any trunk. Balled from field, 3½-4 ft., \$3.00.

***WASHINGTONIA filifera** (*Pritchardia filifera* (California Fan Palm). This is the only palm native to California, growing wild in Palm Canyon in the Coachella Valley. Makes a massive trunk often 3½ ft. in diameter, has very large leaves on long leaf-stems, leaves fringed with coarse white hairs. Very hardy, stands almost anything in the shape of heat, also severe cold; fast growing, attains a height of 35 or 40 ft.

Balled from field (leaves cut off, but grow again in one season). 1½ ft., light, 75c; 2 ft., light, \$1.00; 3 ft., light, \$1.50; 4 ft., light, \$2.00; 5 ft., strong, \$2.50; 6 ft., heavy, \$3.50; 7 ft., \$4.00; 8 ft., \$7.50; 10 ft., \$10.00.

robusta (correctly *W. gracilis*). Similar to the preceding but much more slender trunk, usually only about 16 in. diameter, but faster grower, attaining a height of 75 or 80 ft. Leaves smaller, with shorter stems and fewer filaments. Very extensively planted.

Both of these fan palms will be much more effective if grouped either with their own species or other palms, than when planted in rows or single pairs.

Balled (leaves cut off), 2 ft., \$1.25; 3 ft., \$1.75; 4 ft., \$2.50; 5 ft., \$3.50; 6 ft., \$4.50; 7 ft., \$6.00; 8-9 ft., \$10.00; 10 ft., \$12.00; 12 ft., \$15.00. Boxed, 3-4 ft., \$2.50; heavy, 6-7 ft., \$8.00 to \$10.00.

CENTURY PLANT (*Agave Americana*). Makes a mammoth plant growing in the driest places. Well known. We have on hand the Variegated with white edges. 15 in., 75c; 18 in., \$1.00; 2 ft., \$1.50. Can usually secure other varieties also.

YUCCA pendula glauca. Broad ribbon-like leaves of thick leathery texture, ending in sharp thorny points. Single stem when young, making a very fine tub plant, foliage drooping and well shaped, and exceedingly hardy. You can go to the beach for two weeks and forget this, and it will be the only potted plant alive when you return. Blooms with a 3-ft. spike of creamy lily-like flowers; afterward developing branches, and becoming a bushy plant 6 to 8 ft. tall, blooming for several months.

Balled, 12 in., \$1.00; 18 in., \$1.25; 2 ft., \$2.00; 5 and 6 ft. clumps, \$4.00 to \$7.50.



CALIFORNIA FAN PALM—*Washingtonia Filifera*
A Real California Roadside Planting—Palms and Eucalyptus

VINES AND CLIMBERS

EVERGREEN

Vines are the ribbons and laces of architecture; the outdoor curtains of the house. They lend a grace, a delicacy, a finish, not supplied by any other class of plants. Their utilitarian service in softening the glare of painted surfaces, providing cooling shade, and securing seclusion, is self evident. The wealth of flowers of some varieties, the pleasing diversity of foliage, both in shape of leaf and shade of color; the rapidity of growth, giving exceedingly quick results, all together make vines one of the most important factors in ornamental planting.

AMPELOPSIS striata sempervirens (Evergreen Boston Ivy). Very small leaves, slender dark stems, compact growth. Fine for steps or banks. Cans, 10-15 in., 25c.

BIGNONIA

Tweediana. Clings to almost any surface by means of exceedingly sharp hooks on the tips of the tendrils. Small leaves, lying flat to the wall. Grows rapidly, ascending to the top of building and begins to branch from the top, covering the top better than the bottom. For this reason often used together with *Ficus repens* which has just the opposite habit. Perfectly frost proof. Large, canary yellow flowers in June. Pots and cans, 15-18 in., 30c; 3-4 ft., 50c.

venusta. One of the showiest winter blooming vines, blossoms long tube-like trumpets, bright golden orange color, hanging in pendulous clusters at every leaf joint of the long drooping sprays. Rank grower, covering gables and roofs, and hanging from the eaves of porches. Damaged by any considerable frost, but older plants usually revive. 15-18 in., 40c; 2 ft., 50c. Cans, 4 ft., 85c; 5 ft., \$1.

violacea (speciosa). Strong, vigorous, extra large vine with beautiful glossy leaves. Flowers delicate lavender blue, irregular trumpet form in large clusters, appearing in June and July. One of the very best vines. Cans, 2-3 ft., 75c. (For other Bignonias see *Tecoma*).

BOUGAINVILLEA Braziliensis. This is probably the best variety, covered with brilliant reddish-purple flowers almost the entire year, flowers larger and brighter than the older variety, *glabra Sanderiana*. Bougainvilleas want the hottest sunniest spots, the south or west side of a building preferred. Very

easily frosted; plant only in warm locations and well protected places. One of the brightest and showiest flowers in California, but difficult to harmonize with other colors, probably the most suitable being yellow or white. Usually given a distinct setting all its own, in the background away from other flowers. *Bougainvillea* and *Bignonia venusta* both usually grow better and quicker if planted in warm weather, rather than in the winter. Cans, 18 in., 85c; 2 ft., \$1.00; 3 ft., \$1.25; 3½-4 ft., \$1.50. 5 gal. cans, 4 ft., \$2.25; 5 ft., \$2.75.

glabra Sanderiana. A free blooming variety, flowers smaller and not so bright as *Braziliensis*. Cans, 3 ft., \$1.00 to \$2.00.

lateritia rosea speciosa. Pink shades overlying brick-red, making a very pretty combination. Strong grower, but shy bloomer. We expect to have small pot plants next summer. Gal. cans, 12-16 in., \$3.00.

refulgens. A distinct sort. Immense purple clusters blooming in early spring, larger and finer than *Braziliensis* but only for a short period. Very woolly foliage and stems. Short, compact, heavy growth. Also very tender. Cans, 8-12 in., \$1.00; large plants, 2-4 ft., \$3.50.

CAMPSIDIUM felicifolium. Said to be the same as *Tecoma australis*. When grown from seed the leaves are smaller, more pinnate, more finely divided than the *Tecoma australis* grown from cuttings. A fast grower, very long slender vine, with fine cut, graceful, small foliage, very hardy. Cans, 3 ft., 35c; 4-5 ft., 50c.

CISSUS rhombifolia (Vitis r.). (Small-leaved Evergreen Grape). Very fast grower, abundant foliage, very soft green with bronze shadings; fine screen for porches, etc., and good ground and bank cover. Frosts easily; plant only in warm locations. Pots, 6-8 in., 25c; 1½ ft., 50c.

EUONYMUS radicans (Trailing Euonymus). Prostrate, much branching, very small leaves, absolutely hardy. Fine for banks or rockeries.

radicans variegata. Same, but foliage strikingly variegated with white. In full sunshine makes a compact, low-spreading clump.

Both varieties, pots and cans, 8-12 in., 25c; 15-18 in., 35c. Balled clumps, 75c to \$1.00.

scandens (vegeta). Semi-prostrate, spreading, round leaves, some of which color in autumn and become deciduous. Cans, 18 in., 40c.

FICUS repens (Creeping Rubber). Small leaved vine clinging closely to the wall. Very dark green, almost black, grows slowly while young, giving little covering until 2 or 3 years old, but living for years and eventually completely covering large spaces. Very hardy. 2½-in. pots, 15c; 3-in. pots, 25c; 4-in. pots and cans, 18-24 in., 50c.

repens minima. Very minute leaves, half the size of the larger variety, slower and dwarfer grower, fine for rockeries. 2½-in. pots, 20c; 3-in. pots 30c.

GELSEMIUM sempervirens (Carolina Yellow Jasmine). Rapid grower, rather slender vine, covered in spring at every leaf joint with golden yellow bells, very fragrant and very hardy. Pots and cans, 12-15 in., 25c; 18 in., 35c; 2 ft., 40c; 3 ft., 50c; 4-5 ft., strong, 75c.

HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera). Almost the hardiest evergreen vine grown.

Evergreen (L. Chinensis or sempervirens). Rapid growth, making a dense green vine, leaves sometimes cut at edges. Flowers fragrant, white changing to yellow, blooms more or less all the year. This and the following sort make a fine ground cover for banks and hillside slopes.

Halliana (L. Japonica Halliana). Very similar to above, leaves sometimes have a more bronzy tinge, flowers sometimes touched with pink.

Golden (L. Chinensis aurea reticulata). Foliage marked and marbled golden yellow. All of above: Pots and cans, 10-15 in., 20c; 18-24 in., 25c; 24-36 in., 40c.

Scarlet Trumpet or Coral (L. Punicea). Bright red flowers, almost deciduous, does not grow as strong as the previous varieties; not good for shade. Cans, 18-24 in., 50c.

IVY, English (Hedera helix). Dense, dark, vigorous climber, almost suited for shade, but grows well in sun if not too hot. Clings well to brick or stone walls, especially in the shade. Also one of the best ground covers, particularly on banks, under trees, and for street parkings. Stands hard freezing. Pots and cans, 6-12 in., 15c; 18 in., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c; 4 ft., 50c.

Special prices on large quantities, for parkways, terraces, etc.

Varietigated Ivy. Leaves mottled, sprinkled with white. 18 in., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c.

Dwarf Crested Ivy (Crenulata). Very slow and dwarf, leaves close together, curled and compact. Very pretty for pots, rockeries or borders of walks. Pots and cans, 10-12 in., 25c; 15-18 in., 35c.

MOONVINE. Japanese Blue. Exceedingly fast, blooms continually, blue flowers like Morning Glory, but has no seeds. Cans, 2-3 ft., 25c.

JASMINE (Jasminum). See also Evergreen Shrubs. Carolina Jasmine see Gelsemium; Chilean J., see Mandevilla; Malay J., see Rhyncospermum; Catalonian or Star J., see J. grandiflorum.

Beesianum (Pink Jasmine). Slender growth, small narrow leaves, twining habit, yet might be pruned to grow as a shrub. Distinguished as being the only pink variety grown in cultivation. Small pinkish-red flowers, slender narrow tubes, in spring. Pots and cans, 12-15 in., 15c; 18-24 in., 35c. Balled, 3-4 ft., strong, 75c to \$1.25.

gracillimum. Flowers in clusters, white, many narrow, long petals. Leaves light green, long pinnate fronds, forming a rather flat, thick surface of green; a very good screen. Makes a large vine. Cans, 12-18 in., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c.

grandiflora (Catalonian or Star Jasmine). Ever-blooming, round petals, exceedingly fragrant, forms a much branched, bushy, heavy-headed vine, sometimes injured temporarily by hard frost. Pots and cans, 12-15 in., 25c; 18-24 in., 35c; 2 ft., 50c; 2½-3 ft., 75c.

poetica (simplicifolia). Single, flat leaves of shining green, slender dark stems. Flowers small, delicate, star-shaped in loose sprays, in June or July. Slightly tender for frost. Cans, 2-3 ft., 40c.

primulinum (Yellow Trailing). Often grown as a shrub. Strong, rank grower of trailing habit, reaching 15 ft. Blooms in winter and early spring, big yellow blooms, size of half a dollar. Fine for pergolas, bank covers, etc. Cans, 18-26 in., 25c to 50c. 5 gal. 3-4 ft., \$1.50. Balls, 4 ft., \$2.25; 5 ft., \$3.00.

LANTANA, Trailing. Lavender blue, very profuse bloomer, fine for dry, hot, sunny places, banks, hanging baskets, etc. Small pots, 4-8 in., 15c; 15 in., 25c; 18-24 in., 40c.

LOTUS peliorhynchus. Trailing plant, soft foliage resembling Asparagus Sprengerii somewhat in habit, but beautiful silver-gray color. Grows well in baskets, pots or window boxes, or along walls or banks. Peculiar claw-shaped red flowers. Fast grower, should be cut back and renewed occasionally. Susceptible to mealy bug. Fairly hardy but not very long lived. Pots, 8-12 in., 25c; 15-18 in., 35c.

MANDEVILLA suaveolens. (Chilean Jasmine). Exceedingly fast grower, large vine, overlapping foliage of bright green. Large white revolute flowers. Cans, 2-4 ft., 40c to 60c.

PASSIFLORA Caerulea (Blue Passion Flower). Makes a large vine with deeply cut foliage. Cans, 3-4 ft., 50c.

RHYNOSPERMUM (Trachelospermum) jasminoides (Malay Jasmine). Slow growth with thick waxy leaves, dark green and glossy. Flowers in short sprays or clusters, at every leaf joint, white and exceedingly fragrant. Hardy for sun or shade; stands freezing. One of the very best vines.

Pots and cans, 1 ft. to 18 in., 35c; 20-30 in., 50c. Balls, bushy, 18-24 in., \$2.00 to \$3.00.

SOLLYA heterophylla (Australian Blue Bell). Fine-leaved vine, bushy with small dark blue flowers and wiry stems. Very pretty either as vine or trained as shrub. Very hardy. Pots and cans, 10-15 in., 25c; 18 in., 40c; 2 ft., 60c. Balls, bushy, 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50 to \$3.50.

STAUNTONIA hexaphylla. A Japanese vine, heavy leaves with 5, 6 or 7 leaflets in a flat, palm-like frond or cluster. Not injured by frost, grows faster in shade than sun. A very distinctive vine, white flowers. Cans, 12-18 in., 75c; 3-5 ft., \$1.00 to \$2.00.

TACSONIA (Red Passion Vine). Three or five-fingered leaves, bright, clear green, very fast growing, free blooming, flat red or pink flowers. Stands a light frost, but killed by hard freeze. Fine for hot, sunny locations. Sometimes affected by caterpillars, which are easily killed by dusting foliage with Arsenate of Lead. Pots and cans, 2-3 ft., 50c.

TECOMA australis. Glossy, green leaves, very fast rank grower, making an immense vine, exceedingly hardy. Blossoms creamy white, small bells, for two weeks in early spring. Pots and cans, 15-18 in., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c; 4 ft., 75c.

capensis. Leaves small, round, bright, glossy green, foliage dense and compact, flowers bright orange-red, in small clusters of 6 to 10. Blooms for 6 or 8 months; fine for winter effect. Often grown as a shrub. Fairly hardy for frost, and stands sun and heat perfectly. Pots and cans, 10-15 in., 35c; 18 in., 45c; 2 ft., 60c.

Mackonii (Pandorea Ricasolinii). Pink trumpet flowers in large clusters blooming June till September. Very strong grower, pinnate, sharply pointed leaves, hardy in every respect, makes a very large vine. Fine for large pergolas or for covering tall fences. Pots and cans, 2 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c.

THUNBERGIA grandiflora. Strong growing vine, large leaves, needs partial shade. Flowers 3 inches across, delicate soft blue. Very choice. Frosts easily, small pots, 4-8 in., 35c; larger, 50c and 75c.

VINCA major (Periwinkle or Trailing Myrtle). Smooth heart-shaped leaves on slender trailing stems, good ground cover, roots easily and spreads rapidly. Will grow in sun, but liable to fade color in summer unless given lots of water. Looks best in shade. Very hardy in every respect. Large blue blooms in spring.

major variegata. Same strongly variegated with creamy white. Makes a fine basket or window box plant. Both varieties. Pots and cans, 6-8 in., 7c; 12-15 in., 10c; strong plants, 15c and 20c.

VITIS capensis (Evergreen Grape). Large grape-like leaf of attractive shade of yellowish green, touched with bronze. Fast grower, makes a beautiful vine; very fine for screen or pergola. Bears black grapes in small clusters, which are edible. Easily frosted. Plant in warm locations. Pots and cans, 10-15 in., 35c; 18 in., 50c.

DECIDUOUS VINES AND CLIMBERS

Where extra hardiness is required a deciduous vine will often supply the need. Also there are many places which need shade and coolness in the summer, but in winter the grateful warmth of the sun is appreciated. For such locations plant a deciduous vine.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper-Woodbine). Five-parted leaves on very strong growing vine; clings to rough surfaces. Foliage becomes bright red in autumn. Cans, 18 in., 35c; 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 75c.

Veitchii (tricuspidata) (Boston Ivy). Foliage varies from very large to very small, and from entire to three-parted leaves. Clings closely to almost any surface, and is largely used for covering walls. Foliage very beautiful in early spring and again in the autumn, when it changes to red, purple and bronze. Pots and cans, 6-12 in., 20c; 15-18 in., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c.

ANTIGONON leptopus (Rosa de Montana). Fast growing vine often dying back to dormant roots in winter. Covered in late summer with magnificent sprays of small bright rose-pink blossoms. Is not always successful, but when once seen in blossom it is never forgotten, and always desired. Pots and cans, roots dormant in winter, 35c to \$1.00.

CLEMATIS paniculata (Virgin's Bower). Very fast growing, large vine with clusters of flat white flowers, followed by soft silky plumes as the seed ripens. Not always successful here on account of a disease which seems to affect all clematis in California, but occasionally a very large vine is seen. Cans, 12-18 in., 40c; 2-3 ft., 50c.

DECUMARIA barbara (Matrimony Vine). Clings to wall, and is covered with flat, glossy, light green foliage in summer. Rather slow growth and not well known. Best planted in partially shaded locations. Cans, 2 ft., 60c; 3-4 ft., very heavy, \$1.00.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE, *Aristolochia*. Large heart-shaped leaves, very peculiar pipe-shaped blossoms. 15-18 in., 40c.

HOP VINES, *Humulus*. Very fast grower, dormant in winter, good for quick shade. Small roots, 15c. Large roots or plants in cans, 25c to 40c.

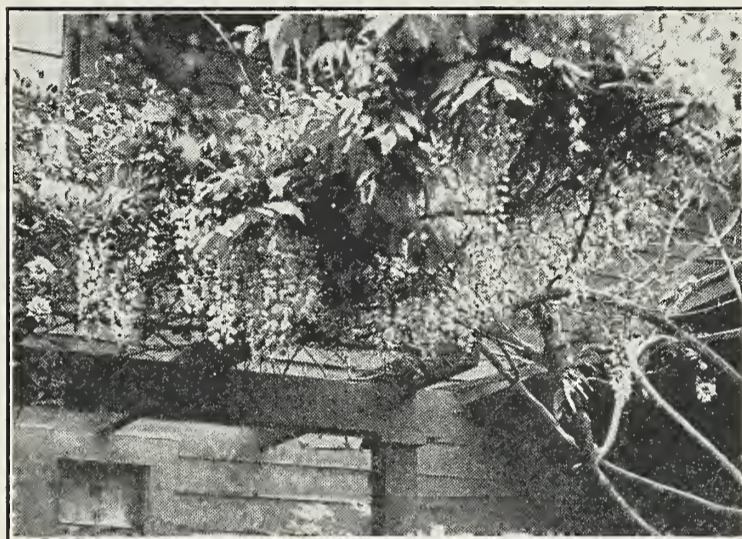
KUDZU VINE (*Pueraria Thunbergii*). Exceedingly fast grower, making a vine 50 or 60 ft. long. Sometimes dies to the ground in winter, and may always be cut off at the heavy root; sends up shoots very rapidly in the spring. Large, coarse leaves. Small clusters of reddish purple flowers in late summer—on old vines only. Small, 25c to 35c. Large, 50c-75c.

SOLANUM Wendlandi (Blue Potato Vine). Thick, fleshy leaves and rather soft fleshy stems, which sometimes frost or die back during the winter. Slow in starting in spring, but grows rapidly. Large flowers, in large clusters, beautiful shades of lavender-blue, sometimes afflicted with black scale. Pots and cans, 8-12 in., 30c; 15-18 in., 45c; 2-3 ft., 75c.

SMILAX, *Asparagus asparagoides (myrsiphyllum)*. Well known, small pointed leaves making very soft graceful sprays of bright green. Grows during the winter and spring, dormant in summer. Likes partial shade, grows rapidly, fine for cutting. Pots and cans, 15c. Larger, 25c.

TECOMA radicans (Scarlet Trumpet Vine). Very fast, extra hardy vine growing very large size—25 to 30 feet. Fine for covering trees, sheds or any large object. Flowers bright red shaded with orange; large trumpets in clusters of 6 to 12 on the end of strong branches. Exceedingly showy blooms from June to October. Stands heat, cold and drought. Cans, 15-18 in., 25c; 2-3 ft., 40c; 3-4 ft., 50c; 5 gal. 4-6 ft., \$1.00 to \$1.25. Bare root, strong, 4-6 ft., \$1.

radicans grandiflora (Chinese or Large Orange Trumpet Vine). Flowers larger than the preceding, broader and light buff-orange color, very showy. Vine equally strong and desirable in every way. Bare root, 3-4 ft., 60c; 4-5 ft., \$1.50. Cans, 4-5 ft., \$1.50.



WISTARIA

WISTARIA. This is one of the hardiest, fastest growing and largest vines in existence, besides being one of the most beautiful when in bloom. The flowers are pea-shaped, borne in long racemes or clusters, very early in the spring, the whole vine being covered with their graceful masses. The Chinese varieties bloom before any leaves appear, making the whole vine one solid mass of color. The Japanese or Multijuga varieties blossom along with the young leaves, through which they droop in long slender sprays. Wistarias often grow 15 or 20 ft. in 3 years, and continue to grow indefinitely, some mammoth vines covering a quarter of an acre. The more rapidly they grow the slower they are to bloom, even some grafted vines blooming in pots, when planted in the ground grow so fast they may not bloom again for 5 or 6 years, at which time they may be 25 ft. across. The Chinese varieties usually bloom younger than the multijuga.

Chinese Blue. Short sprays, but one of the freest bloomers; earliest of all, medium blue or purple.

Not grafted, from field, bare roots, 18 in., 35c; 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 75c; 4 ft., \$1. Cans, later in spring, 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.00. Small cans, 1 ft., 25c.

Chinese White. Same, but pure white; very early and covered with masses of bloom. Not grafted, field, bare root, 18 in., 50c; 2 ft., 65c; 3 ft., 85c. In cans, 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.00.

multijuga. Long Purple Japanese. Flower racemes long and slender, sometimes 15-18 in. Very strong growing vine.

multijuga. Long Light Lavender. Same but lighter colored blossoms.

multijuga. Pink. Long slender clusters of delicate pink. A most charming variety, a few days later than the purple.

multijuga. Double Purple. Flowers are double, like double violets, bunches shorter and heavier than the single sorts; a very rare sort. Prices on all varieties, grafted plants, bare root, 1 ft., 75c; 18 in., \$1.00; 2 ft., \$1.50; 2-3 ft., \$1.75; 4 ft., \$2.00; 5 ft., \$2.50.

In cans, after April, 18 in., \$1.25; 2 ft., \$1.50; 3 ft., \$2.00; 4-5 ft., \$2.50.

Small plants recently grafted, pots or cans, ready in July: 4-10 in., 50c.



SCARLET TRUMPET



A ROSY VIEW
Pioneer Roses Will Give You One—Permanently

ROSES

There is no group of flowers so universally popular as Roses. For ornamental effects in rows or beds, or as climbing vines they are unsurpassed; and of course as cut flowers there is nothing comparable. Roses are much more effective if segregated in a group by themselves. As a rule they do not combine well with other shrubbery (this does not apply to climbers) and it is only occasionally that they are advisable or effective as single specimens. Tree or Standard roses make good specimens if well trained and carefully tended—if they grow well. Nine out of ten in Southern California do not. Tree roses should have their trunks whitewashed, or wrapped in burlap; and should be staked, tied, pruned, trimmed, disbudded, shaped, fertilized, suckered, sprouted and irrigated, over and over, to produce good results.

Climbing roses are usually successful with little care, but should be lightly pruned, the dead wood and a lot of small useless growth removed every year. Some of this pruning can be done just after they have finished a big crop of blossoms, but most of it is probably best done in winter when the plants are most dormant, which may be in December, January or February, according to the weather and the way the vines have been handled.

Bush roses should be pruned heavily only once in two or three years; at other times it is best to prune less and often, choosing a time when rather dormant, and cutting out the fine small growth, pruning each to strong buds. In cutting flowers for bouquets a great deal of pruning can be performed by cutting with long stems, even sometimes taking part of the older wood, but always cutting to where there is a prominent bud. The next shoot and flower will then be vigorous and large.

Roses of different classes will need different treatment which can scarcely be taught in such a brief sketch of the subject, but can be easily learned by a little watchfulness and a few experiments.

For mildew use sulphur dusted over the plant—or still better—Bordeaux mixture applied either as a dry powder while wet with dew in early morning, or as a liquid spray. Mildew is seldom lasting, and not serious; appearing for a short season in certain weather and soon disappearing, even without treatment. Some varieties are very much more affected than others. Bordeaux as a spray before the plants are affected, is a good preventive.

Blighting of the buds, which turn brown and do not open, is a different thing, and is prevalent with a few varieties, usually red roses in cool weather. There is no real remedy, the trouble disappearing with change of weather.

Aphis or green fly often spoils buds and injures leaves. A hose with a strong force of water will often wash them off; also Nicotine (Black Leaf 40) as a spray—one teaspoonful to $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. water will do the work, but the easiest remedy is dusting in early morning with Nicodust, a preparation of Nicotine and Lime, etc.

We can supply any insect remedies and appliances and will be glad to quote same on request.

Roses do best in sun, a few climbers may be grown in partial shade, but the more shade as a rule the fewer blossoms. Plant roses several inches deeper than they grow in the nursery, especially the ones which are budded on other roots. Budded roses should be carefully watched and if suckers appear, which have a different foliage and character, they should be removed, digging down to the root and taking them off clean, so they will not sprout again. Many budded roses are spoiled every year through neglect of this precaution, the suckers taking the strength of the root so that the buds die. On the other hand a sucker from a rose propagated on its own roots is just the same as the original plant and usually more valuable than the older growth. Leave them and encourage them. We prefer roses on their own roots. There are a few varieties which make a poor root system or are such poor growers that it is always necessary to bud or graft them on stronger roots. Also many new varieties are so scarce that they cannot be produced fast enough from cuttings. But roses in general, we believe, are best on their own roots. The plants are usually not as heavy or large when sold, but the results in future years are better. We handle some of both kinds of roses.

NEW AND CHOICE ROSES

Prices quoted are for strong No. 1 plants. We sometimes have smaller stock at slightly lower prices.

TWO ROSES AT \$1.25

These, with Los Angeles, are the varieties most called for at present.

BUSH

Lolita Armour. Brilliant combination of coral-red and copper-red, lighted from beneath by an underlying orange-flame color.

Mrs. S. K. Rindge. Bright deep yellow, very large buds fading to pink in the older flowers.

CLIMBING

Clg. Yellow Cecil Brunner. Same as the pink Cecil Brunner, but a bright apricot yellow.

ROSES AT 90c; PER 10, \$8.50

BUSH VARIETIES

Columbia. Full, heavy bud on beautiful stem, showing almost perfect form at every stage until fully opened. Bright pink, tip of outer petals sometimes silvery pink. A wonderful cutting and bedding rose.

Constance. Saffron yellow, delicious buds, opening flat, very unusual.

Cleveland. Deep coppery yellow, flushed reddish copper. Very large and beautifully shaped.

Golden Ophelia. Shape of bud and freedom of bloom fully as good as Ophelia of which it is a seedling. Beautiful golden yellow, shading lighter at the edges.

Golden Spray. Tall bush with long shoots covered with large single light yellow blossoms.

Iona Herdman. Deep golden orange—beautifully formed buds.

Isobel. Long pointed bud, carmine, shaded scarlet orange. The most beautiful of all the single roses.

Lady Pirrie. Coppery salmon, shaded apricot.

Louise Catherine Breslau. Peculiar shade of salmon-buff over yellow, unusual.

CLIMBERS

Belle of Portugal—Climbing. New, strong, vigorous; long, graceful buds of beautiful dawn-pink.

Clg. Gen. McArthur. Just as good as the bush—we need say no more. Dark red.

Clg. Hadley. Brilliant dark crimson, like the bush variety.

Clg. Hoosier Beauty. One of the best dark crimson-scarlet roses ever introduced; strong climber.

ROSES AT 75c; PER 10, \$6.50

Strong, Heavy Plants

Lighter Grades, 50c and 60c Each

BUSH

Crusader. Dark glowing crimson, abundant bloomer, vigorous. See cut above.

Hadley. Rich velvety crimson, beautiful buds, ever-bloomer.

H. V. Machin. Very large, dark red, strong, vigorous and abundant bloomer.

Hoosier Beauty. Very much like Hadley, possibly a little more double. These two are probably the best two dark red roses.

Irish Fireflame. Single, long pointed elegant bud; orange, flame and scarlet; beautiful for cut buds; do not last long on the bushes.

Juliet. Entirely distinct, full double rounded buds, on heavy stems. Upper surface of petals a rosy scarlet, underlaid by orange; reverse of petals soft salmon. With age fades to rosy pink.

Lady Hillingdon. The most aristocratic, slenderly modelled bud of all. A brilliant golden yellow with copper tints; resembles Sunburst, not so double but better form. Delicate slender stems; moderate grower.



CRUSADER

Fully opened flower; buds are well shaped—one of the best dark crimson roses.

Los Angeles. This has been the most sought after rose in years, very long stems, beautiful buds, a combination of pink and amber over yellow, very attractive and constant bloomer.

Mad. Edward Herriott. Coral red, shaded orange scarlet with undertones of copper. Large, very distinctive and unusual.

Ophelia. One of the freest blooming roses, unexcelled for cutting. Soft blush pink over a base of creamy apricot-yellow; sometimes yellow predominates in the bud and at other seasons, either warmer or cooler, blush pink prevails. Wonderful buds.

We have some 4-year, heavy bushes of Ophelia, 3-4 ft. at \$2.00 each.

Perle des Jardins. Clear sulphur-yellow—when perfect has never yet been equalled in either color of flower or perfection of form. Unfortunately it is a slow, weak grower and in some localities the buds are subject to blight.

Persian Yellow. Bright yellow, color of dandelion, numerous small bristle-like thorns. Annual bloomer. an old favorite, rare nowadays.

Queen of Fragrance. Beautiful pink rose, well shaped bud, delicious odor.

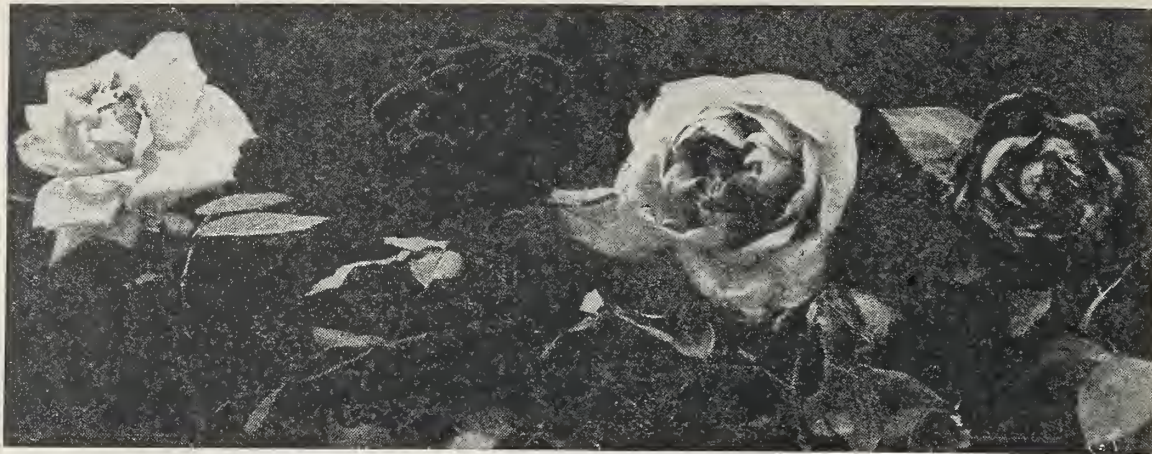
Roger Lamberlin. Dark maroon-crimson, each petal margined, occasionally striped with white. Quite variable. Blooms once, sometimes twice a year.

Sunburst. Deep golden, almost orange-yellow. Wonderful color and free bloomer. Will retain its place as one of the best yellows for years.

CLIMBERS AT 75c

Duchess d'Auerstadt. Full, very double, golden yellow, free bloomer, good color, and very vigorous grower.

Clg. Etoile de France. Like the bush form this is at its best in hot weather—the summer. Very large, dark, sometimes crimson-red, fragrant. Slow growth.



FOUR GOOD BUSH ROSES

Mad. A. Chatenay

Edw. Mawley

Mad. Car Testout

Ulrich Brunner

CLIMBING ROSES AT 75c—Continued

Clg. Lady Hillingdon. Similar to bush, long pointed bud of deep copper.

Clg. Perle. Pure sulphur yellow, the most beautiful bud known. Rather difficult to grow well. Free bloomer.

Clg. Sunburst. Similar to the bush variety. Golden yellow, very brilliant bud and free bloomer. One of the best yellows.

Marechal Neil. Very fragrant, golden yellow, sometimes outer petals pink in the sun, beautiful buds. Rather weak grower, does best with roots in shade and the top in the sun.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. The brightest red rose grown, nearest to a pure scarlet, vivid flaming red; exceedingly strong, rank grower, blooms freely all summer.

ROSES AT 50c

Standard Varieties. Stray Plants, balled, etc.
Smaller sized plants, 40c, 35c and 25c.

Antoine Revoire. Sea-shell pink, as firm and perfect in shape as a Camellia. Dark leathery foliage, stiff, heavy stems; for perfection of bud and daintiness of color there has been nothing better produced for 20 years. Not a very free bloomer.

American Beauty. Very large, full rounded double flowers, wonderfully fragrant; not an abundant bloomer outdoors, usually gives two good crops a year when the weather is just right—in spring and fall. Not always satisfactory.

Baby Orleans. Brightest rosy pink, with lighter center, large clusters, dwarf.

Baby Dorothy Perkins. Soft pink flowers in masses completely cover this dwarf bush. Almost everblooming.

Baby Erna Teschendorf. The best of the very dark red baby varieties.

Baby Orleans. Extra large brilliant clusters, flowers bright rose around edge, with white centers. Showy and good.

Cecil Brunner. Delicate pink blossoms, tiny buds perfectly formed. The best and most desired of all baby roses. The best for cutting. Almost an ever-bloomer.

Edward Mawley. Dark brilliant crimson. Almost as good as Hadley and Hoosier Beauty, but not so well known.

Etoile de France. The best hot weather rose. Opens full, heavy, double and darkest red—almost crimson; very fragrant, blooms in the warmest part of summer and fall. Not so good in very cool weather. Everblooming, slow growth.

Frau Karl Druschki. The largest white rose, extra strong growth, heavy foliage, very hardy.

Gen. McArthur. For 15 years the best selling red rose. Dark red, splendid shape and color, almost everblooming, but at its best in cool weather.

Glorie de Rosomanes. See Ragged Robin.

Kaiserin Aug. Victoria. Perhaps the best known white. Perfectly shaped full pointed buds, shaded with ivory, opening creamy white. Heavy dark foliage. Blossoms very freely three or four times each year.

La Tosca. Very fast growing tall bush, few thorns. Blossoms almost the entire year, light pink shading to salmon pink.

Lady Battersea. Shaded red and pink, extra long pointed bud, resembles Papa Gontier, but much more refined and a better rose.

Mad. Abel Chatenay. Beautiful salmon-pink, nicely shaped bud but not large. A bunch of these light up better in artificial light than any other pink.

Mad. Caroline Testout. Bright pink, very showy, blossoms large and open, fine bedding rose. Strong, vigorous, growth; free bloomer.

Mad. Leon Pain. Tall rose with bronzy foliage. Salmon-yellow with pink and reddish shadings, reverse of petals darker; a beautiful bud, not a heavy bloomer.

Maman Cochet-Pink. No other roses will furnish anywhere near the quantities of perfect cut blossoms, that the Pink and White Cochets yield. Blossom continually and always perfect buds. Some complaint of weak stems; this is only in certain soils, and can be remedied by pruning to heavy buds.

Molly Sharman Crawford. Purest white, very double, beautiful bud, full open rose, blooms in great quantities three or four times a year.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Deep orange bud, opening glowing copper in center, changing to orange yellow as flower opens.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell. Foliage large, bronzy yellow, free bloomer, apricot-yellow, shaded salmon and pink.

Mrs. Geo. Sawyer. Long pointed buds, splendid stems, deep pink, one of the best new cutting roses.

Paul Neyron. A very large, double, light red rose; can often be cut with 3 ft. stems; very few side branches. Almost no thorns. Usually blooms twice a year.

Perle d'Or. Exactly like Cecil Brunner but apricot salmon color instead of pink.

Premier. Deep pink—new, a beautiful rose but seldom perfect flowers, at least on small plants.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Rich, velvety maroon-crimson. Like Black Prince, but larger petals. One good crop of blossoms and a few scattering blooms later.

Radiance. Very bright clear, dark pink, free blooming, good form.

Ragged Robin (Glorie des Rosomanes). Continually in bloom, summer or winter. Single, bright scarlet, sweet scented. Often grows 10 ft. tall. Splendid for roadside planting in bush form; and often combined with White Cherokee to cover wire fences, making a wonderful hedge of white and scarlet bloom with glossy leaves.

We have a large stock of fine plants. The best winter bloomer. Write us for prices on large quantities.

Soleil d'Or. Very double round buds and full open blossoms; yellow and old gold, with a touch of scarlet in the buds. Blooms about three times a year, defoliates in mid-summer. Needs heavy pruning each spring to have long-stemmed flowers.

Ulrich Brunner. Dark, rich red, large size and free bloomer through the late spring and early summer. Specially successful in the soil and climate of Pasadena, where it is considered one of their best red roses.

Wellesley. Soft delicate even pink, flowers very full, very double and very abundantly produced.

White Maman Cochet. Like the pink variety, this is more profuse in bloom, with more blooms of perfect form than any other rose. Will produce nearly twice as many cut flowers as any other rose. Long pointed buds, white in center, outer petals shaded pink.

Wm. Shean. The buds on a strong bush are often 2½ or 3 inches in diameter before they begin to expand. Dark rose pink, varying according to the weather and the season, from soft pink to almost red.



FOUR GOOD CLIMBING ROSES

Clbg. Winnie Davis

Clbg. Pink Cochet

Clbg. Papa Gontier

Clbg. Kaiserin

CLIMBING ROSES AT 50c

Climbers at 50c. (We have some extra large plants of some varieties at 75c and \$1.00 each.)

American Pillar. Belongs to the rambler family, very rank strong grower, shining round foliage. Flowers single, bright rose, with distinct white center, one of the showiest ever produced.

Beauty of Glazenwood. See Gold of Ophir.

Clg. American Beauty. There are two Clg. Amer. Beauty Roses. One is small and dark, growing in clusters. The one we offer is large, equal to the bush variety, and of about the same color, sometimes lighter. Broad, smooth foliage, moderate grower, blooms two crops a year with occasional off blooms.

Clg. Cecil Brunner. One of the littlest flowers on one of the largest vines. Rampant heavy growth, beautiful foliage and masses of dainty, perfectly formed miniature roses, delicate pink in color.

Clg. Frau Karl Druschki. Like the bush variety, but rampant climber.

Clg. Frau Karl Druschki. Same as the bush form, very large white, extra strong heavy canes.

Clg. Gruss an Teplitz. Bright crimson-scarlet, masses of flowers covering entire vine. Blooms heavily about six weeks in April and May; another crop later in the summer, with scattering blossoms at any time. Dark purplish foliage.

Clg. Kaiserin. Same as the bush form. Lovely white blooms, perfect form. Stocky, heavy growth.

Clg. Killarney. Long, pointed, pink bud, very beautiful, semi-double, not so susceptible to mildew as the bush variety of Killarney.

Clg. Caroline Testout. Exactly like the bush form, strong, heavy growth, not much branched.

Clg. Papa Gontier. Very large vigorous vine, probably the best red climbing rose for fall, winter and early spring. Shaded red, beautiful pointed buds. Not good for warm weather.

Clg. Pink Maman Cochet. Even bigger, better blossoms than the bush form. Almost always in bloom. Beautiful pointed buds. Cannot be surpassed as a pink climber.

Clg. White Maman Cochet. Exactly like the bush but larger and better; everblooming.

Clg. Perle des Jardins. Sulphur-yellow, beautiful buds, and beautiful glossy foliage. Sometimes grows rather slowly.

Clg. Winnie Davis. Soft, salmon-pink, a beautiful shape and color.

Cherokee-White. Bright, glossy, polished, green foliage; slender, wiry stems, single pure white blossoms, covering the entire vine for about six weeks. Beautiful for arbors and pergolas, but especially fine for fences, as it shears into a thick, glossy, hedge-like wall.

Cherokee-Pink. Larger than white, flowers bright pink; blooms for a longer period than the white, sometimes nearly all summer.

Cherokee-Red (Ramona). Very much like the pink. Flowers darker shade, but variable, sometimes as light as the pink.

Dorothy Perkins. Rambler type, flowers very double, soft, bright pink in large clusters covering the entire vine, which grows to a very large size. Blooms about one month or more.

Dr. Van Fleet. A Wichuriana hybrid, rank growth and good foliage. Flowers good size, a beautiful soft pink, impossible to describe, but never forgotten when once seen, entirely covering the vine.

Gold of Ophir (correctly Beauty of Glazenwood). Masses of semi-double, brilliant apricot, gold and pink. When in full bloom the blossoms hide the foliage entirely. Blooms about six weeks. Immense grower, fine for pergolas, tall fences or to cover outbuildings.

Lamarque. One of the oldest, white flowers in clusters, clean, light foliage, spreading rampant growth.

Pillar of Gold. Tea rose, yellow, free bloomer, good form and color.

Reve d'Or. Apricot, shaded yellow and orange, blooms in clusters almost continually the whole year around. Very strong grower, beautiful, clean bronzy yellow foliage.

Shower of Gold. Wonderful foliage, glossy, bronze and green, flowers golden in bud, fading to white as they open. Blooms in late May and June.

Tausendschoen. Thousand Beauties. Of the rambler type, but blossoms much larger than most ramblers, flower clusters very large, blossoms semi-double, shading from dark to light pink. Blooms nearly all summer. One of the very largest of all rose vines.

Wm. Allen Richardson. Dark orange buds, fading to yellow—almost white.

White Banksia. The thornless rose; long narrow leaves, much branching vine which can climb 50 or 60 feet. Flowers in small white clusters, resembling Double Bridal Wreath, blooms in April and May.

Yellow Banksia. Same as white, but buff-yellow color, very attractive.

French Pergola Roses. Rampant climbers with beautiful foliage, hybrids of the Clg. Cecil Brunner and Wichuriana—a rose with glossy healthy foliage. Covered for 8 weeks in May and June with beautifully formed small roses.

Alex. Girault. Shaded red, very free bloomer.

Francois Fouchard. Light lemon-yellow; very pretty buds, foliage very small.

Jean Guichard. Light salmon-pink, blended with blush pink.

Reine Andre. Bright salmon, shot through with rays of apricot and rosy scarlet in the buds. Open blossoms shaded pink.

TREE ROSES

These need special care to succeed in California. We offer some young light stock of our own growing, rather small heads. These are budded on stems of the Ragged Robin which makes a good standard for this work.

We have only a limited quantity of these tree roses, a good assortment of the best varieties but very few of each. The list includes: Hoosier Beauty, Sunburst, White and Pink Cochet, Gen. McArthur, Caroline Testout and many others. Tell us the color you wish and let us select the variety.

The stems range in height from 20 to 36 inches. Prices according to length of stem and size of top—ranging from \$1.25 to \$3.00 each, in 3 gal. or 5 gal. cans.

We have some tree roses with two and three different colors on the same tree. Two colors, \$3.00; three colors, \$4.00.

We will have some tree roses with 2 or 3 varieties, different colors—on the same bush. Prices—2 colors, \$3.00; 3 color, \$4.00.

A PAGE OF HELPS

IN ANSWER TO THE QUESTIONS "WHAT SHALL I PLANT HERE"
AND "WHERE SHALL I PLANT THIS"

HEDGE PLANTS

Monterey Cypress
Arizona Cypress
All Privets
Myrtus
Pyracanthas
Most of Cotoneaster
Guava
Feijoa
Carissa
Prunus ilicifolia
Prunus integrifolia
Laurustinus
Spireas
Berberis Wilsonae
Berberis Thunbergi
Acacia verticillata
Boxwood
Genista Canariensis
Erica Melanthera
Hibiscus
Lantana
Cherokee Roses
Cydonia
Lime
Diosma
Grevillea Thelemanni-
ana
Dwf. Flg. Pomegranate
Heliotrope
Marguerite
English Laurel
Leptospermum
Pittosporum
Mahonia
Melaleuca
Nandina
Syringa
Raphiolepis
Cuphea
Rosemary
Lavender
Streptosolen
Tamarix
Malvaviscus
Weigelia

NEAR POOLS

Papyrus
Cyperus
Weeping Evergreen Elm
Weeping Willow
Iris
Morea
Bamboo
Dracaena

ORNAMENTAL
BERRIES

All Pyracantha
All Crataegus
All Cotoneaster
Holly
Arbutus Unedo
Mahonia
Jerusalem Cherry
Chinese Pepper
Euonymus Europeus
Snowberry

WINDBREAKS

Euc. Globulus
Euc. Rostrata
Euc. Rudis
Euc. Viminalis
Euc. Robusta
Monterey Cypress
Arizona Pine
Evergreen Tamarix
Deciduous Tamarix
Black Locust
Mulberry
Poplar
Arizona Ash
Arundo Donax

FOR THE DESERT

Euc. Rudis
Euc. Rostrata
Euc. Viminalis

Phoenix Canariensis
Date Palm
Washingtonia Fan Palm
Blue Fan Palm
Cocos Australis Palm
Arizona Cypress
Mulberry
Black Locust
Arizona Ash
Black Walnut
All Tamarix
Umbrella
Myrtle
Honeysuckle
Roses
Grapes

TROPICAL EFFECT

Bamboo
Caladium
Erythrina
Banana
Palms
Arundo
Aralia
Artichoke
Pampas
Philodendron
Eulalia
Canna

STANDS FROST

Feijoa
18 deg. Fahrenheit
Most Acacias
Camphor
Euc. Rostrata
Euc. Rudis
Grevillea Robusta
Magnolia
Pepper
Live Oaks
Bottle Trees
Abelia
Barberry
Boxwood
Callistemon
Camellia
Choisya
Coronilla
Cotoneaster
Pyracantha
Eleagnus
Erica Cinera
Escallonia
Euonymus
Genista
Holly
Hydrangea
Hypericum
Jasmine Revolutum
Jasmine Primulinum
Kerria
Laurustinus
Privet
Mahonia
Most Melaleuca
Myrtle
Pittosporum Tobira
Polygala
Prunus
Raphiolepis
Veronica
Most Deciduous
Cistus
Eupatorium
Nandina
Matilija Poppy
Swainsonia
Aucuba
Rhododendron
Gazania
Pansy
Violets
Santolina
Stocks
Snapdragons
Calendula
Yucca

Pampas Grass
Golden Bamboo
Phormium
Century Plant
Bignonia Tweediana
Honeysuckle
Ivy
Rhynchospermum
Tecoma Mackeni
All Hardy Palms
All Roses

DRY PLACES

Grapes
Almonds
Apricots
Feijoa
Carob
Cypress
Most Pines
Redwoods
Cedrus Deodara
Libocedrus
Junipers
Arborvitae
Acacia—several
Casuarina
Bottle Tree
Eucalyptus
Lyonothamnus
Pepper
California Holly
Bottle Brush
Ceanothus
Genista Juncea
Lantana
Melaleuca
Oleander
Catalina Cherry
California Cherry
Rhamnus
Box Elder
Black Locust
Sycamore
Umbrella
Tamarix
Matilija Poppy
Pampas Grass
Hardy Palms
Parkinsonia
Century Plant
Yucca
Mesembryanthemum
Arundo
Phormium

TALL SLENDER

Arizona Cypress
Italian Cypress
Pinus Canariensis
Libocedrus
Redwood
Taxodium
Juniperus Virginiana
Irish Juniper
Irish Yew
Thuya Elegantissima
Lawson Cyp. Alumi
Lombardy Poplar
Several Eucalyptus
Casuarina Stricta
Eugenia Myrtifolia
Euonymus Stricta

Flowers for

SUNNY BEDS
(Irrigated)

Lantana
Plumbago
Hibiscus
Cannas
Streptosolen
Gazania
Gaillardia
Balsam
Cosmos
Zinnia
Aster
Gerbera
Perennial Phlox

SHADE

Camellia
Euonymus
Aucuba
Aralia Japonica
Rhododendron
Azalea
Primula
Ferns
Begonia
Smilax
Asparagus
Rhynchospermum

HOLLY FOLIAGE

Calif. Wild Cherry
Mahonia
Berberis—several
Chorizema
Live Oaks—several
California Holly
English Holly
Osmanthus

BROAD GLOSSY
FOLIAGE

Magnolia
Rubber
Camellia
Choisya
Carissa
Euonymus
Gardenia
Hibiscus
English Laurel
Japanese Privet
Ligustrum Ciliatum
Pittosporum Undulatum
Pittosporum Tobira
Raphiolepis
Viburnum Japonicum
Aralia Japonica
Jacobinia
Aucuba

FINE NEEDLE FOLI-
AGE

Many Conifers
Acacia Verticillata
Ericas
Diosma
Many Melaleucas
Grevillea Thelemanni-
ana
Cassia Artemesioides
Hakea Pectinata

FOR SEASHORE

Lagunaria
Monterey Cypress
Monterey Pine
Mesembryanthemum
Melaleucas
Eucalyptus
Geraniums
Coprosma
Abelia

WET GROUND

Willow
Elm
Magnolia
Bamboo
Arundo
Papyrus
Iris

RED FLOWERING

Euc. Ficifolia
Scarlet Bottle Brush
Scarlet Hibiscus
Japanese Quince
Malvaviscus
Camellia
Begonia
Gerbera
Verbena
Grevillea Thelemanni-
ana
Several Salvias
Flowering Pomegranate
Trumpet Vine
Tecoma Capensis

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Water Gardens



ATTRACTIVE SHALLOW POOL

With Ferns, Morea, Lonicera Nitida and Trailing Juniper.

We are prepared to design and install all kinds of Pools, Fountains, Water Gardens, Rockeries, Dwarf Canyons, etc., also to supply Birth Baths, Gazing Globes, Sun Dials, Garden Furniture, Urns, Vases, Seats, etc. Let us help you make your garden artistic and attractive.

Water Plants

WATER LILIES

These are usually grown in submerged pots or boxes, but sometimes in recesses provided in the cement bottom of the pool itself. They need rich soil with plenty of well rotted fertilizer and new fertilizer should be provided at least every other year.

There should be from 8 to 16 inches of water above the plant in the pool.

There is nothing more attractive than a pool full of lilies, and nothing more easily grown. There will be absolutely no mosquitoes if a few fish, either gold or other kinds, are kept in the pool, and the water need not be changed more than once or twice each season as the fish and plants keep it pure.

WATER HYACINTH (*Eichronia crassipes*). These unusual plants are not rooted in earth but are simply floating in the water, upheld by their bladder-like stems. In sunny pools they grow very fast forming a dense mat and blooming profusely, with large spikes of delicate lavender flowers resembling Hyacinth. Good plants, each, 10c; doz., 50c; per 100, \$3.50.

Water Iris (*Iris Pseudacorus*). Yellow. Grows partly submerged, or in a very wet position beside a pool. Potted, 75c.

Parrots Feather (*Myriophyllum proserpinacoides*). Wonderfully fine soft feathery foliage on slender stems growing in and above the water. Very hardy and easily grown and extremely attractive. Rooted plants ready to plant in pots or submerged soil, 15c to 25c. Potted, 50c to 75c.

NYPHAEA (Water Lily) Separate colors.
White, in boxes and pots, 75c and \$1.00.
Yellow, in boxes and pots, 75c to \$1.25.
Red, in boxes and pots, \$1.00 to \$1.50.
Pink, in boxes and pots, \$1.00 to \$1.50.
Named Varieties.

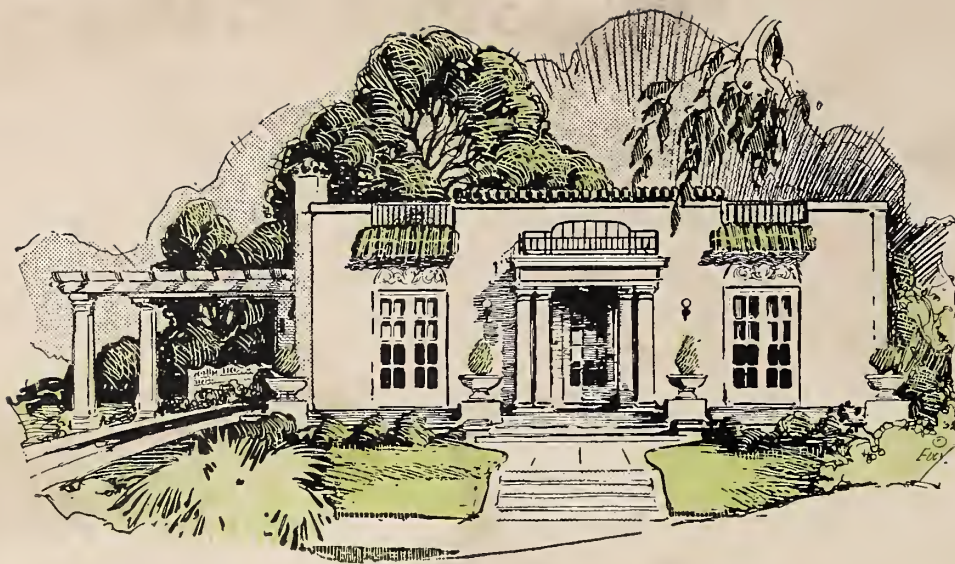
Nymphaea zanzibariensis. Blue. Dormant bulbs during the winter. 75c to \$1.25, in boxes and pots, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Nymphaea zanzibariensis. Pink, \$2.50.

Cattail (*Typha Latiflora*). These need plenty of soil to make a strong growth. Spread rapidly. Grow 4 to 6 ft. high. Divided clumps, 50c to 75c.

Lotus (*Nelumbium Speciosum*). Pink. Egyptian Lotus. Resembles Nymphaea but both leaves and blossoms are borne on stiffer stems and above the water. Bulbs, or in pots, \$2.00 to \$3.50.

Pioneer Nursery of Monrovia



Appearance

—adds to your property

CORRECT landscaping and planting of stock suitable as to soil and location adds value to your property far in excess of its cost.

For your service we maintain a landscape department thoroughly competent to handle every description of this work; from simply giving advice for the selection of a few trees and shrubs or furnishing free-hand sketches for small plots, to the complete planning and planting of a hundred-acre foothill estate or municipal park.

No job is too small or too large, each receives the same careful attention as to plans, planting and the selection of the correct stock.

Consult us before planting; our experience may prevent planting stock whose ultimate growth or whose cultural requirements would make certain varieties inadvisable.

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